

IMBABWE: Sally Armstrong
on the descent into chaos

THE BACK PAGE: Taras Grescoe
goes Maple Leaf ragging

Canada's

Weekly Newsmagazine

Maclean's

January 28, 2002 \$4.50

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From the Editor

Style and substance, revisited

My wife, who works in TV, says that one of the things the kids most about her business is that the camera seldom lets her television lay bare people's characters. Lloyd Robertson has no problem projecting down-to-earth decency because he really is that way. Peter Jennings looks so knowledgeable because he is: he spends hours working the phones and listening upon aorta before each newscast. And so on. One of the most famous examples of television influencing real life was the 1960 debate between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. JFK looked youthful and relaxed while Nixon, sweating over a five o'clock shadow, came off as dour and graying. In the end, those initial images reflect the more enduring impressions of both men.

Some people never learn the crucial lesson that, while they're good on TV, television isn't always good for them in real life. Any TV producer, for example, will tell you that Brian Tobin has always been a great "guy"—meaning someone they're loath to book. He's telegraphic, eloquent, emotional—and, until his resignation from politics last week, was one of Ontario's most powerful politicians. But some people, including some advertisers, will tell you that Tobin's TV appearances were too many, too often. Over time, he came to seem a little too pleased with himself, and too ready to take credit for others' accomplishments, while coming up short on some of his own. He's a long-time, talented guy and at 47, Tobin has lots of time if he decides to eventually return to politics. It's unfair to say that Tobin, who has a wealth of advertisers and some fond memories to look back on, was all style and no substance as a politician. But the thing about style is that it's supposed to be a means, not an end. Whatever Tobin does next, some time away from the cameras may help everyone—starting with

himself—to focus more on his career goals.

By contrast, consider a colleague of Tobin's who also left elected politics last week, but—as was always his policy—more quietly. In his 55 years in politics, you never saw a whole lot of Herb Gray on television because... well, there was a reason the Ottawa press gallery called him "Gray Herb," even if it did so affectionately. Years ago, when then Liberal leader John Turner found himself embroiled in a controversy, one of his advisers immediately offered a solution: "Let's get Herb to handle this thing," the aide said. "He'll make it so boring that the problem will go away immediately." He did, and it did.

Gray never seemed to mind such talk, because he understood that he inevitably got the last laugh: his undeniable stunts, unwavering loyalty, unshakable decency and innate sense of decency meant that a succession of party leaders learned they would do well to entrust him with some of the government's toughest files. Over time, people learned other things about Herb, like his dry humour and fondness for classic rock—including Boozie Scamander and the Rolling Stones, among others. Small wonder, given all the above, that he invariably placed near the top of *The 100 Times annual* list of recent MPs. And that tradition began before he demonstrated the same decency with which he successfully fought off cancer several years ago.

New, Gray moves to a new appointment on a committee overseeing Canada-U.S. cross-border issues, where we're likely to hear and see even less of him on the tube. Subsequent Gray has been, Style? In his own, affable way, every bit as much.

Andy Whit-John

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THE BOOK OF @ BUSINESS

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Fig. 2. solarpanels.com

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Golden Shanahan

"Stand-up guy" (Cover, Jan. 14) as Brendan Shanahan was very entertaining and informative. He is a true gentleman. I don't know more than proud to have such a class act as part of their home team. I am also thrilled that Canada finally named him to its new Olympic team.

My only question is, what mock is so long? The Canadians should have known what Detroit Red Wings fans know well—he would be nothing but a source of great pride for Canada. As an American, I will be supporting my country in every event at the Olympics except men's ice hockey. Shanahan deserves nothing less than gold and redemption (even if he doesn't think the latter is necessary).

David M. Rompage, Great Britain, 1400

I saw Brendan Shanahan's most passionate fan! When I saw your cover I dropped to my knees and wept. Since I was 16, I knew he was the most talented, gracious and humble player in the NHL (next to Wayne, of course). His careful apology to his fellow Canadians in Nipawin broke my heart. He has always taken the time to acknowledge the true fans and I can't wait for any boys to do me proud in Salt Lake City. Go Canada, go!

Donna Linn, Vermont



'Their rightful place'

I want to thank you most sincerely for your article "Classier people" (Education, Jan. 14) regarding native Indian university education. I was fortunate enough to be one of the early few native Indian people who went through university. I have a BA from the University of Victoria (1970) and an LL.B. from the University of British Columbia law school (1973). I like to think I achieved these two degrees because I am brilliant, but I know they never would have happened had my father not been a wealthy man and my mother a strong, cultured native Indian woman. My cousin, Justice Alfred Scow, now retired, was the first native Indian to graduate from the University of British Columbia law school, and I was the second. My two daughters graduated from the same law school. The pictures of the beautiful, talented native Indian people in your article bring great pleasure to my heart. It is so true that this started to happen in the country that once belonged entirely to us.

Norman Kio-Lee-Gee Kio (Kim Wilson), Vancouver

Public service

I was happy to read Bob Chazzer's Over to You column, "At your service, with pride," in the Jan. 14 issue. Too often, Canada's public servants, along with those around the world, are viewed much the same as welfare recipients—just another cost to the government (Wynne Barbara

The Mennonite model

The three companies profiled in "Mennonite millionaires" (Business, Jan. 14) are important in that they put the focus on communities that were deemed to be doomed to fail in a Manitoba provincial study 60 years ago. The government mistakenly picked the pride of this "humble" group of citizens and they decided to fight back. This gave them the drive to create industrial development for their own generation, not all of whom would be able to make a living off the land. Their traditional values also made reinvestment in their company a higher priority than buying an expensive car or show-off house, or going on exotic vacations. As an example, I think of one of my friends who, as the president of a large manufacturing company, bought his first new car in 1981 because he felt the employees in their had better cars than he did and would undermine his purchase. This was just one of the many ways he demonstrated his father's and his philosophy of employee and community obligation and responsibility.

Peter Simons, St. Paul, Minn.

Amel's column "The handsome solution," Dec. 31, 2001/Jan. 7, 2002 / This article is not only insulting, but also inaccurate. In my date co-op term (one with B.C.'s Ministry of Education and then one with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), I was just the opposite. Often underpaid for the outside, people worked long, unpredictable hours and accomplished much. They deserve thanks for their hard work.

Christine Hopkins, Toronto, Ont.

I write to applaud Bob Chazzer. A professional, skilled and dedicated public servant does not happen by chance. The attraction it provides allows both the individual citizen and the private sector company the stability required to live and prosper.

Narda W. Neag, Falmouth, Ont.

Back to the Balkans

For those of us who were involved in sponsorship of Yugoslav refugees, it was perturbing to read about the experiences

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of the Kefau and Malski families ("Reigning their armies," Canada and the World, Jan. 14). Particularly worrying was the allegation that those two families were misled by the government of Canada into making the final decision to return to Kosovo. It was our understanding that all Kosovar refugees had two years to decide whether or not to return home at the expense of the federal government. Certainly this option was made clear to those who came to our city where local immigration officials provided them with all the information and assistance needed on this matter. In reality, none who came here returned to Kosovo within the two-year period without difficulty and at the government's expense, while others returned to other parts of the country. One family, Nijaz and Nade Stuhart and their three small children, still reside in Thunder Bay and eagerly await their Canadian citizenship. The Kosovar refugees we have encountered were treated fairly by our government while receiving a lot of help from immigration officials, and they know it. **Gerry O'Brien, Thunder Bay Ont.**

As someone who was involved with the Kosovo families who came to Monrovia, N.B., I think writer Sally Armstrong got it wrong, at least from our experience in Atlantic Canada. We, as sponsors, and the families were kept well informed by immigration officials. They moved here at least two months before their decision had to be made and they were advised to think carefully about what they were doing. They certainly were not "hoodwinked" nor did they have to decide at "08 hours." Also, the families were in regular contact with relatives in Kosovo, so they knew what the situation was like. Of the five families, only one and part of a second chose to go back. Maybe Armstrong should have talked to people from other areas of Canada. **Caroline Patterson, Monrovia, N.B.**

A moderating influence

Peter C. Newman takes an introspective view of the evolving Canada-U.S. relationship since Sept. 11 ("The defining border," *Essay* Dec. 31, 2001/Jan. 7, 2002). He believes that if Canada were to be absorbed by the U.S., Canadian identity and humanitarian values would disappear, and the planet would be the worse

for it. But don't let a moment about whom the American President would be if Canadians had voted in 2000. After each U.S. census, a redrawing process takes place, where the borders of all congressional districts are redrawn and if necessary, redraws to take into account the new census data. This redrawing process is a north-and-south fight between Democrats and Republicans to make certain that one party doesn't gain a vast advantage, over the other. Consider how the Republicans would react to the possibility of 20 million or so Democratic-leaning Canadians



Refugees on the move in Kosovo in 1999

becoming new registered voters. Although it's not likely to happen in the foreseeable future, it would have a markedly moderating effect on America's relationship with the rest of the world. In the meantime, just keep placing Canadian notes in the U.S. media, entertainment, education, and corporate infrastructure, and don't ever let them find out what the other Planet is really up to. **John Buppitt, Invermay, Ont.**

In "The Sounding word"

In "The Sounding word," (Back Page, Jan. 14), Will Ferguson characterizes Louis Riel as simply a "religious zealot" and "prophet of the grassroots," and the uprising, for which he was spokesman, as no more than a "quixotic holy war." As Canadian government control extended gradually westward, bringing with it the application of its laws of justice, property, the system was being employed to stop the original settlers, the Métis offspring and the Indians of the lands that they had occupied for generations. Prior to that short-cut of 1885, following the Red River

Rebellion of 1869 to 1870, life in a large area of land there was given to the Métis. The Métis around Red River wanted the same protection. They prevailed on Riel to accept, from Manitoba in the spring of 1869 to lead that cause. His personal Oath as Riel was for first rule on their behalf. In that manner, he declared a local provisional government in March of 1869. This attracted the government's attention and, after a clash with the North West Mounted Police about a week later, the rebellion was on. No matter which side you come down on, this suggests that there was something more than a "quixotic holy war" going on there. Riel, who never carried a weapon, was hanged—as act now seen as politically motivated and as bad justice. Merely a dramatic genre, even if unfair, will not tell only most of the people in the short term, it may even begin to cloud the vision of some writers over a century later. **Luana Murphy, Seattle**

If we used Will Ferguson's reasoning, Monrovia led an insurrection against the British government that caused hundreds of deaths on the Plains of Monrovia, and Sir Louis Brock led an insurrection causing many deaths in Queenstown Heights 1857. Ferguson shows his 19th-century outlook in the recycling bias and condescension. Unlike the CPR profaneers, the named Monrovia Police, and Prince William Macdonald, Riel's motives did not include money, bullying or tactics to buy votes and favour. His sole motive was to defend his people, their culture and their land. That is not what I call an insurrection. That is what I call leadership. Yet he was sentenced to death through a farcical trial that included not one of the 30 Métis eyewitnesses. He was not for Riel, our western frontier world and somewhere near Kinston. For that I say we have every reason to celebrate a national day in his honour. **Lucille Rogers, Cambridge Ont.**

Will Ferguson hopes that "maybe next year," Sir John A. Macdonald will get a holiday of his own making his birthday on Jan. 11, 1815. He should know that Jean Charles was born on Jan. 11, 1794, in Shawinigan, Que. The Fergusons could find himself noting a drink to both John and Jean. Macdonald? Be careful what you wish for, it may come true. **Raeen Bragay, Langley B.C.**

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Winter-Games Watch

Maclean's Olympic preview this week includes links to a guide for everything you need to prepare yourself for two weeks of nonstop TV watching and pre-scheduled snowing.

Between their sports editor James Dawson and Vancouver-based staff Ken MacQuinn have covered eight previous Olympic Games. Together, they'll also bring insight into the prospects of both Canadian and international contenders. Plus, they'll tell you behind the scenes, reporting the personal lives and exposing the gaps on that will give the Salt Lake City Winter Games their unique flavour.

The preview here sets the stage, but it's only the beginning of our extensive coverage. Over the following month, you'll find in-depth reporting on all the events from traditional favourites such as figure skating and hockey to exciting new additions such as women's slalom (like luge, but head first) as well as intriguing photography by Chris Neil. Don't miss a single beat, and watch to space coverage by our Maclean's team on the Rogers Sportsnet Web site at www.sportsnet.ca.

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The emotional performance of the women's slalom. James Dawson and Ken MacQuinn at the Canadian championship make their debut for the 2002 Winter Games.



Photo: Chris Neil

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Overture

Edited by Shonda Deziel with Amy Cameron

On a wheel and a prayer

After completing his master's degree in physical geography at the University of British Columbia this month, **Wes Hahn** hopes for a career in "geohazards consulting"—an oddly appropriate calling. The 26-year-old Vancouver resident's interest in nature's hazards is far from accidental. Hahn is also a cult hero in the unbroken world of mountain unicycling. He caught the bug as a 12-year-old while watching a steel performer in his hometown of Victoria. And after Hahn mastered pavement riding, he took his unicycle to the hills. Today, he's the sport's reigning North American champion, renowned for riding terrain so extreme some question if the wicker geoscientist's one-wheeled style is a full wheel.

He's ridden the ledge of a 700-metre-high cliff in Squamish B.C., and crossed Vancouver's Fraser Creek atop the mild-sloped railing of the Burrard Street Bridge. That stunt was broadcast on *Ripley's Believe It or Not*, while others are featured on an extreme sport web site like One-Tred Day. Last April, he climbed North America's first highest peak, Pico de Orizaba in Mexico. At the 5,630-metre summit, Hahn pulled his unicycle from his pack and rode down the unforgiving 35-degree slope.

"It was definitely the fastest I've ever been on a unicycle," he says. "I got to the point where I thought, 'I can't believe



Hahn balances on B.C.'s Mount Seymour.

I haven't fallen yet. Then he wiped out, cracking his helmet. But Hahn earned on "Yikes!" part of the quest." The wild Act is documented in *Unicycle*, a short film by Vancouver's *Seawhite*, and is a featured part of the Great Mountain Film Festival, now touring Europe. This April, Hahn will film his next adventure for the U.S. Outdoor Life Network.

Hahn and his mentor unicyclist **Matthew Weaver** will trek to the backmost mountain longitude of British Columbia, to ride the *Unicycle*. While this feat will be challenging for the riders, it may present a 2nd-act puzzle for the locals: does one reward the rights of one wheel riding with the sound of one hand clapping? **Kate MacQuinn**

Over and Under Achievers

Fine cabinetry



► **Jean Charest** Masterful cabinetmaker, Charest keeps leadership comports off balance while giving PM new features. Old dog, new tricks.

► **John Manley** As Ottawa's new chief operating officer, he's got power! But profit? Must not be being buried in operational minutiae.

► **Allen Rock** Vented out of health, got healthy. Health is a tough fix, sure, but a real one. What's looking about healthy?

► **Anne McLellan** Takes over finally will have to take on someone. Getting the rap for handling hot files and staying cool.



► **Brian Iltis** Few inclined to believe his front-and-back-end mastery. Reassured that as one-time Captain Canada, but as archbishop Ron Ficker.

► **Paul Martin** Everything has changed, right? Wrong. For his health budget how easily spot PM-to-waiting.

Overbites

"Now there will truly be something solid in the state of Denmark."

► **Robin Jarvis**, of the Canadian Alliance, refers to scandal-ridden (former minister **Alfonso Gagliano**) who Prime Minister **Jean Charest** named ambassador to Denmark. "I would like to say thank you to him because he has been a great example of public service."

► **Charest** defended appointment. "I can't handle it. It's a big deal. It's in Asia and [ex] southeast Asian minister [he's] not aware of veterans and Western Affairs."

► **Alfonso Gagliano** MP **Ray Bialy** reads to the appointment of Gagliano born **Ray Pugliese** to the Western Affairs portfolio. Bialy

later apologized for his remarks. "The fact that she comes from Alberta, which is leading the charge in the direction of prosecution, of law for health care, is extremely worrying."

► **NDP** leader **Alexa McDonough** on the appointment of **Anne McLellan** in the new health minister. "What we've seen is a change in

some of the horses in the stable but the stable master is the same."

► **Liberal** Joe Clark take on last week's cabinet shuffle. "Perhaps I was working a bit too hard and what is needed in a job like mine is to have one to reflect." ► **Charest** explains why he's shifting some day-to-day responsibilities to new Deputy PM **John Manley**.

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Canadians arrive in Afghanistan as the search for terrorists widens

An advance guard of Canadian troops took up position in southern Afghanistan last week, only to find themselves the focus of an uproar over what to do with any prisoners they may capture. Canadian contingent of 750 soldiers, expected to arrive in Afghanistan in mid-February, is supposed to work hand in glove with U.S. combat forces in the hunt for Osama bin Laden. But defense officials in Ottawa suggested Canadian troops might not—as the U.S. insists—hunt or capture Taliban or Al Qaeda fighters if they are unwilling to fight.

As many as 430 captured Al-Qaeda and Taliban fighters are being transferred to an American base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The sight of some of them being transported in chains and with blindfolds has stirred international human rights groups. But Defense Minister Arlo Guthrie said Canada has no intention of honoring its own PM's in Afghanistan, and he believes the U.S. is following international law in its treatment of prisoners.

While critics charged Canada should not be serving as the U.S. arm in the first place, American officials further angered Canadian nationalists by suggesting that U.S. customs officials should be allowed into Canada to inspect shipping containers. Washington wants to ensure that containers bound for the U.S. do not contain loads of, or even more deadly, anti-air weapons. In return, the U.S. would allow Canadian officials to inspect containers in American ports. Security forces were further annoyed last week with the arrest of an Al-Qaeda terrorist in Singapore travelling on a



A U.S. soldier aims a Taliban mine cache near Kandahar

Canadian passport. Officials said the man was of Arab descent, and the leader of a cell that planned to kill American targets in Singapore.

In Beirut, assassins, police also arrested a number of suspected Al-Qaeda terrorists who, they say, had planned to bomb the American embassy in Paris. Two Algerian men were charged with being involved in the operation, while 15 others

were being held after a raid in Leicester—housing activities as intense as a major staging base for terrorists.

Police also continued its offensive against Muslim extremists, with more than 1,300 now arrested. That crackdown has eased tensions with India, which threatened war with Pakistan after militants fighting to secede the

JOHN HENRY



Allan Fotheringham

The incomparable Ali

The three most impressive men I have ever met (you'll leave the most impressive women until next year) have been Chou En-lai in his time, Mao Zedong, then Elliott Rudwick on one many airplanes and so many encounters stretching from Venice to the Gulf Islands to Norway, and Cassius Marcellus Clay in an hour-long conversation on the mountain floor of the Georgia Hotel in Vancouver.

Chou En-lai studied, in the 1920s, for four years in Paris and Germany. European sophistication and charm dripped off his elbow. His face was so delicate it was almost feminine. A founder of the Chinese Communist party, he arranged the kidnapping release of Chiang Kai-shek in 1936 and, under Chairman Mao, became premier of China in 1949. I met him in 1972. Clay, Olympic Games gold medalist in boxing, of course knocked out Muhammad Ali. He is the most gentle-

gentle uneducated person I have ever met. Sixty years old last week, he is now the subject of the best movie of the year—Ali—which, if there is any justice in the world (and there is no justice), will win the Academy Award for best picture. The original Cassius Marcellus Clay, born in Middlebury, Ky., in 1892, was an American abolitionist, helped found the Republican party and supported Lincoln in 1860 and was the United States ambassador to Russia for three years in 1860. The young, beautiful and dancing boxer, raised in Louisville, Ky., turned in his knee to Mike Tyson and the Black Muslim movement and avoided his nation with the now-famous pronouncement that "I ain't got no quarrel with them Viet Cong."

Will Smith, who I had never heard of before—and rarely will be for a few years—beautifully replicates the untethered young dancer in the ring—"flow like a butterfly, sting like a bee"—who suddenly goes up for his heavyweight crown in his refusal to accept a draft into the army for the insane Vietnam adventure that the presidential sages of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, not to mention JFK, reveal as a disaster they could not cope.

Clay/Ali was in Vancouver in 1972 for a bout against George Chuvalo, later a tragic figure with all his family's problems and suicides and dead in a post-boy from a poor Toronto background, who had one outstanding feature: It was an eye. As Canadian heavyweight champion, he had never been knocked off his feet, and still back, to this day. The pretty boy

from Kentucky, to give the dour and faintly unimpressive, dour and sly Chuvalo his come six rounds. And then carefully carried up his face, as one would do with the Chinaman turkey. The blood flowed like the gravy. It was cruel to watch.

The long conversation in the Georgia Hotel revealed a mind, aside from the wit and the clowning, that demonstrated what formal education could have done with it: the most intelligent uneducated person I have ever met.

Stripped of his heavyweight title by his refusal to beat arms, sentenced to five years in jail for refusing military call up, Ali received vindication when the United States Supreme Court unanimously overturned the ridiculous lower court ruling. In perhaps the most moving moment in this magnificent film, an exonerated Ali is pictured in a car with his mortal foe, Joe

Frazier. Joe, who has a face even more mangled than that of Chuvalo, turns to the camera and asks, "Do you need some money?"

The fight scenes in this film are even better than Robert De Niro's in *Raging Bull* and almost as good as Bearman Jewett's assurance of the Hurricane Carter judicial disaster. By happenstance, your neighbor, along with a distinguished Southern newspaper publisher, happened to be in Zaire when Ali's long-delayed rematch in the Jew-

gle with George Foreman was about to happen in Zaire. So, please concentrate didn't work and we created it.

When the film starts with Ali's celebrated "tape-a-dage" tactic—leaving against the ring ropes while taking too much punishment until his opponent became dizzy, then reclaiming his in the bear for a knockout. The dancer becomes a punching bag. At a world audience saw at the opening of the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, this gay America wanted to put into jail, now carrying the Olympic flame, a man suffering from Parkinson's disease who can only tremble—is actually punch-drunk.

This movie is very honest—touching on Ali's remarkable voraciousness and wondering, because of his naive innocence, whether he was used and manipulated by the Malcolm X operatives. But basically it paints a picture of a decent, endearing man who stood up for what he believed in—the *Spooks* *Shameless* *Mocker of the Century* who gave up the defense crown in sport and was prepared to go to jail to support that belief.

He impressed me as much as Chou En-lai and Trudeau. And I ain't easily impressed.

CLOUD THE ISSUE



PROFITS & PRINCIPLES

S. LINDSEY & J. GIBSON

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POWER GAMES

Who gains in Chrétien's cabinet shuffle—and when will the PM call it quits?

BY JOHN GEDDES AND JULIAN BELTRAME in Ottawa

It all happened so fast. One day, the cabinet, conventional wisdom around Ottawa was that things were going back to normal after a fall packed with post-Sept. 11 turmoil. The next, an ambassadorial had quit, seven more were mentioned from cabinet, 13 veterans had new jobs, and 10 newcomers were elevated to Parliament Hill's most exclusive club. The capital was left jumping, fixated over

the meaning of it all. But the architect of the upheaval, Jean Chrétien, couldn't have looked more at ease with his handiwork. In fact, the Prime Minister was so confident of his control that he didn't mind admitting all this might pave the way for his resignation—mandate you, no earlier than next Christmas. He revealed it at a news conference that he makes a habit of considering his future during year-end vacations in Florida. This year, he decided to say "Next year," he mused, "I'll take another holiday, and tell you what I intend to do."

What he plans to do until then became clearer in his weekly meetings of the government. Chrétien promoted John Manley, formerly foreign minister, to a powerful new role as deputy prime minister. The move made this move that a more shuffle—the daily routine is the very centre of power in the Prime Minister's Office will change. Manley will step in to handle the day-to-day running of the government. And that leaves Chrétien, who turned 68 on Jan. 11, free to travel extensively abroad and to focus on a few files of select interest

and spinning the which politically his sudden withdrawal raised speculation about who Chrétien's favoured successor might be. Among the candidates, Tobin had been viewed as closest to the Prime Minister's self-image. But Chrétien desired he fills prey to looking for his younger self among his would-be heirs. "Someday I will go and I'm telling you, I will not pick a successor," he said. "Tell you why. Because you're not a good judge, you want your successor to be like you and he's not like you." Certainly, nobody has ever seen much in common between Chrétien, the colourful populist, and Manley, the solid straight-arrow. Still, that didn't stop many observers from suggesting that Chrétien now wants to help Manley position himself to give Martin a run for his money.

But for Manley, 52, the ladder up looks to be making a few more. His position now rivals Martin's, but as Chrétien's minister, he will be called upon to defend the government in future scandals—and any pass over the Opposition can keep alive. And the sheer scope of his new role raises questions about how much time he'll have to do the legwork that goes with writing rank-and-file support. "He's going to be chased, not ahead, in his desk in Ottawa—hell not going to be going to party barbecues," predicted one Liberal. The danger for him is that he becomes not a super-minister but a super-bureaucrat.

Manley supports, though, must direct no danger of him sinking into high-powered drudgery. They point to the timing of Chrétien's movement as the key reliable in assessing his chances. "People who are writing Manley off believe Chrétien is leaving soon and he's not," said one Liberal close to the cabinet's main of the hour. "And Paul Martin is getting on." After Black, 54, cabinet's other among leadership hopefuls, who moved to Industry from Health, also sees time working for him.

Martin is 63. He is, grudgingly, reasonable, as just about everyone else was scrambling last week—the last minister still holding the same portfolio. Chrétien assigned him to his inaugural cabinet book in 1995. There it is no sign that Martin is losing his patience. As for the age question, over the past year Martin, previously not inclined to regular exercise, has begun working out in a gym with a personal trainer. His lawyer knows better than to risk aggravating Chrétien by speculating that 2002 might be his last fall on the job. But that guy is paranoid. ■

In short, Tobin was filling his on policy

"I wanted to take some weight off my shoulder a bit," he said. "What is needed is a job lifeline is to have time to reflect." A collective mood, foreign trips, a lighter burden—at all sounded like a politician looking to his legacy and preparing a respectable exit. "Jean Chrétien has an indisputable credential as the dynamic political sage," said one senior Liberal. "He wants to show now that he's able to operate as a leader on the world stage."

The sort of Chrétien's new preoccupations with international affairs may have been planted last July after attending the G-8 summit in Genoa. Chrétien had lunch in Rome with veteran diplomat

BLACK
THURSDAY
TUESDAY
2002

CAMPBELL'S
CUTS ARE
TOO DEEP



Chill screens on death watch

B.C.'s 'Black Thursday'

Gordon Campbell takes a huge chunk out of the provincial public service

BY KEN MACQUEEN in Vancouver

By the end of "Black Thursday"—a minor-made label not of the B.C. government's choosing—Premier Gordon Campbell's voice was reduced to a weak rasp. But he would not be shaken from his message truck, the largest public service shop in the government's history last week was a bit of a \$3.8-billion "structural deficit" caused by the previous, prodigal New Democrats and, b) "It is reasonable, it is responsible, it is the right thing to do."

Very nice. These are not your father's Liberals. The cutting over three years of 11,700 jobs, nearly one-third of the public service, signalled a hard turn to starboard, away from the aqua-lyft culture of co-dependence the Liberals blame for running B.C. perilously close to have-not economic status. Say what you want about Campbell, the bland, buzzword-down former mayor of Vancouver, but his Gynex is one unbroken decade. No longer coasting from

him—candid, it can be argued he exaggerated the numbers to make a point. About one-third of the cuts, especially in areas like social services, will actually be shifted to regional authorities.

After sunrise and early retirement, the number of public servants who will be fired is probably closer to 5,000. This won't match consolidation in government offices in Victoria, Vancouver or in the regions, which were especially hard hit. Workplaces were awash in tears as blacked employees, some with 20 years seniority

and, received their termination notices. Some departmental cuts are huge. Transportation got a 61 per cent drop. Since roads must still be plowed, lines painted and potholes patched, many of these staff will also end up off the books, working for private, probably non-union contractors.

The result of a one-third cut in the public service is, in fact, a decline of just eight per cent in government spending over three years. What the green body count does is signal a profound shift in thinking. To find the new British Columbia, the dinosaurs are sought out and kept going until you hit the 1990s. The mantra is small government, tough love and self-reliance. Ministers will be double-bonded to allow right jobs to close. Shortened, too, are 24 co-ordinators, 20 legal aid and 35 welfare officers. Welfare rolls will be chopped by forcing single mothers back to work when their children reach age three. Unplayable acceptance without dependent children can now collect welfare for only one out of every five years. Environment-

tal, resource protection and emergency measures budgets are also cut, though accounting of drinking water increases in light of the Williams tragedy.

Liberals' polling shows the powerful public, some unions, for all their talk of massive protest and confrontation, have little public credibility. The election eight months ago reduced the annual political wave, the New Democrats, to a hump of two MLAs. And Campbell learned from the masses. Even before his election victory last May, he was consulted with the governments of Ontario and Alberta, where similar cuts caused more noise and thunder than political hitlery. He is also resuming the interrupted work of Social Credit premier Bill Bennett, who launched a sweeping retirement program in 1983. Those spending and employment cuts triggered massive protest from a coalition of unions and community groups, but they went ahead despite the dust.

Users learn as using the same fustian rhetoric of two decades back. "If all confrontations this government wants, that's what it will get," thundered George Heyman, president of the B.C. Government and Service Employees' Union. But it's not hard labour can deliver tens of thousands of protesters to the arena so it occurred. It was no accident that Campbell attended a much bigger "concert" after attending the state. The forest industry alone lost 20,000 jobs in 2001. All told, the private sector shed 50,000 jobs. The Liberals expect more voters swept disposed to hold big days for fallen public servants.

Barely a year in early December showed that Liberal support had already fallen by 22 points over three months to 49 per cent. Now, a greater cut of public forcefulness will come as budgets of progress come on the Feb. 19 agenda. While the big old departments of education and health weren't slashed, their budgets were frozen. The market will likely be a profound emotion. It's likely, crowded schools, increased surgery backlogs and hospital closures. Former NDP premier Glen Clark, now facing charges of breach of trust, blamed Campbell's cash crunch on the Liberals' first fiscal decision promise personal and corporate cuts that drained about \$1.5 billion in annual revenue. But Campbell clung to his mantra: "We were elected with a clear mandate to restore sound fiscal management and revitalize economic prosperity." And in the premier's voice, noting that involves some painful choices. ■

Clark's days of reckoning

A former premier is on trial for breach of trust

He has a greayer and he's a few pounds over his playing weight, but Glen Clark's political career is on trial. During his time in the criminal branch of trust and in the provincial Supreme Court in Vancouver, he passed on a scale and chain with respect to how close to court he is. His greatest humiliation. And, so he predicts, his eventual redemption. About the only person Clark speaks is former friend, neighbour and co-accused, outcasted Justice Minister. They sit at opposite ends of Courthouse 67. Each came inside in his separate orbit of many an special prosecutor Bill Smart lay out the Crown evidence by the "intimate evil" of political corruption.

The case is exceptional even by the soap-operatic standards of B.C., where modern-day premiers have the career trajectory of Canada Day fireworks: a quick ascent, a whiff explosion, a flamer of charred relief. The stakes go beyond a ranged political career—the minimum penalty for breach of trust is five years imprisonment. Clark is accused of accepting an estimated \$100,000 in first home renovation work by Platonis in 1998. Platonis, a partner in an application to operate a casino in North Burnaby, is charged with offering a benefit to induce Clark to award him a license worth a projected \$60 million in the five 10 years.

Smart contends the cash was a bribe to get beyond the already small cash benefit of Platonis's labour in installing the Clark home and garage. The fabric of democratic society is undermined by campaign, he said Justice Elizabeth Bennett. "Mr. Clark allowed himself to be compromised," Smart said. Clark contends he avoided the casino file because he knew the applicant. And he says he paid Platonis for his labour but the contractor got up the cheque.

The men and their families also shared a social life marked by the vibrant influence of their modern east Vancouver neighbourhood. Clark speaks fondly of the Greek community of which Platonis is part, where a pair on a tight turn as al-

ley into the size of an instant party. But in the Greek social club would spread off Platonis met to the premier. Sipping the pot was another Greek-Canadian, Dimitri Vlahides, who leaked details of the Clark Platonis link to their opposition leader Gordon Campbell's office in August, 1998, triggering an RCMP investigation.

Months later, Vlahides inexplicably warned Clark and Platonis of the investigation held around "Paradise Inc." This is up to you if you want to see your name in a fax he sent on Feb. 10, 1999, to Clark's constituency office. "Close your house and all offices of any evidence IMMEDIATELY," he wrote, under the pseudonym "Kathleen." "Could have you see your telephone and home?"



Predicting vindication

phone intercept made in court. Platonis brought to others that Clark was "top man," the "buff" who would win him the casino license. Within days of the warning to Clark, however, the province moved to scuttle the proposal. Platonis grew frantic. He considered others who might influence the bid, conspiring to a friend, "I don't know who to buy, or not to buy."

There were other brains for Clark last week as Premier Gordon Campbell slashed the civil service—and pinned the blame for the retirement program on a decade of fiscal mismanagement by the New Democrats. Back on familiar turf, Clark defended himself with an almost scholarly analysis of the failure the cuts will generate. Then, almost late for court, he laughed in his witty response. Out of practice, he explained, and added, "I'm not as quick on the quips for you."

Ken MacQueen

UNKIND CUTS

B.C. plans to slash 11,700 government jobs—33 per cent—in the next six years. Civil service jobs lost in the last decade in selected jurisdictions.

GOVERNMENT	JOBS CUT	PERCENT
Alberta	12,000	24%
Ontario	15,000	23
Federal	37,000	13

Source: Toronto Globe and Mail/News Bureau

CHAOS IN PARADISE

Whites flee and violence spreads as Zimbabwe's leader tightens his bloody grip on the country



The Haines have left

BY SALLY ARMSTRONG

Weddings granted on the lawn surrounding their cottage near Victoria Falls. Monkeys frolicked in the gardens and elephants frequently lumbered by. It was Jenn and Mike Haines' tiny slice of paradise. A loggia on the family car, Kia Kar, her life was good—a continuation of a fairy-tale romance that began in 1994 when Jenn, a 22-year-old Canadian, tourist on safari in Zimbabwe, fell in love with one of her guides, Mike, 26, a handsome, blue-

eyed native of the country. Their courtship ended in marriage at Jenn's home north of Kingston, Ont., in 1997, and they returned to their Shangri-la among the trees.

The couple thrived, exporting African products, but by February 2000, ominous clouds began to gather over paradise. In a bid to stay in power by pitting blacks against whites over the contentious issue of land reform, Zimbabwe's opportunistic president, Robert Mugabe, 77, allowed roving gangs of thugs to start seizing over white-owned farms. The seizures turned

violent—more than 45 people, both black and white, have been killed so far. The Hutus began to think about leaving. But no matter how dangerous life became, they put off the decision. "We said if someone is killed, we'd go," Jenn recalled. "Then a farmer was killed, not Haines, but we said, 'Well, that's 12 hours away from us.' Then someone was killed in Bulawayo, only 900 km away."

That was just too close and the couple left for Canada in July 2000. Last week, Jenn and Mike, who now operate a now-selling African-made furniture in Oak-

vile, just west of Toronto, were back at Victoria Falls. Elephants still wandered by and monkeys continued to coo in the now overgrown garden. But Mugabe's cruel bid to stay in power has left the country in now despair than when they left. In addition to the dead, more than 700 people are missing, while 70,000 black farm workers have been thrown out of their homes on white-owned farms by Mugabe's gangs as they move in. "My God, how things deteriorated," said Jenn. "The country is crumbling. It is worse than before. Prices have skyrocketed—

and that is when you can get things."

It is about to get a lot worse. Mugabe is a former Marxist guerrilla who led the largest militia in the bloody revolt that in 1979 ended the rule of his Smith, the white president of what was then Rhodesia. He has been at the country's helm since 1980. With his popularity plummeting, critics say, he seems determined to turn a resource-rich nation that once boasted Africa's most vibrant economy into a police state. "The rule of law is in peril," Jan Wolk, Canadian high commissioner to Zimbabwe, told *Maclean's*. "Long-term social

peace and economic development depends on some form of land redistribution. But the way it's being done now is not rational."

With a federal election set for March 9 and 10, Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front aimed new security laws through parliament—to ensure he is not ousted from power democratically. The bills, passed on Jan. 9, gave police sweeping powers to crack down on opponents ahead of the vote. Legislation is also expected to pass that outlaws verbal or written criticism of



Protesters in Harare protesting for collapsing economy

Magabe, bans foreign correspondents from the country and requires local journalists to be licensed. Bringing the press there is a dispute will carry a prison term of up to six months. "People are being forced to go to political rallies and vote for the ZANU-PF," said Tony Ruffin, chairman of the Human Rights Foundation, an eight-year-old monitoring group in Zimbabwe. "The state does not obey the principles of democratic society and the president is the prime offender."

Magabe realized he was vulnerable no later than two years ago when his party lost a national referendum on the question of altering the constitution to give him additional powers. His reaction—giving the riot and giving war veterans the green light to take over white-controlled farms. In one week alone in January, rioters drove 23 white farmers from their land. So far, more than 2,000 farms have been overthrown and, on Jan. 1, Magabe began to hand out the seized property to about 1,000 of his supporters. Before he is finished, analysts believe 100,000 people will be given land, mostly members of Magabe's ruling ZANU-PF party, civil servants and members of the armed forces and their families.

International pressure has failed to deter Magabe. On Jan. 8, the British government threatened to demand Zimbabwe's ouster from the Commonwealth if it did not hold a general election by June. A day later, the European Union vowed to freeze all aid to the African country if political oppression continued. David Kijane, Canadian outgoing secretary of state for Latin America and Africa, believes taking aggressive action is the only way to deter Magabe. "Support from the Commonwealth," said Kijane, "is the one measure the government of Zimbabwe is the most fearful of."

But even with the economy in ruins and thousands now fleeing starvation, many Blacks believe the war veterans have a legitimate point. Whites make up less than one per cent of the country's population of 12 million, but control one-third of the arable land—that is in a nation with 60 per cent unemployment and where nearly a third of the population lives on less than a dollar a day. The last question was one of the most driving the 1979 revolution, and the war has continued for years. In 1997, Magabe announced that the constitutional right of farmers to receive full com-

pensation for their land would not be honored. But the promise did not turn violent until Magabe lost his bid to change the constitution and began to allow the gangs to take over white-owned farms.

Development experts and diplomats believe the concentration of the best land in the hands of a minority must end. Although they say the redistribution of the property should be done legally, issued, Magabe is using the issue to cling to power. But the nation's strategy has been effective—spurred from the confiscations, many white farm families have been frightened into leaving. One couple who refused to go and asked that their name not be used told *Maclean's* they are never far from a roadside. "A gang of ZANU-PF youth visited our farm and insisted everyone stop work for a political



Mugabe is clamping down on dissent

rally which largely involved all of our employees having to shout slogans praising Mugabe," said the farmer. "Employees who had done something to offend the war veterans were beaten with sticks and, in one case, a chain on their buttocks and legs."

The couple have learned not to fight back, but they did resist when a group of war veterans demanded that one of the farm's female employees accompany them back to their camp to cook for them during an all-night rally. It was common knowledge that women often for such roles, willing or not, were expected to provide sexual favors. The couple decided to take a stand and told the intruders that simply wasn't going to happen. Fortunately the wife said, this time "they left the farm without the women."

The couple feel that accepting to reach an agreement with Magabe is like negotiating with Hitler. "Zimbabwe's problems can never be solved as long as Magabe and his followers remain in power," the farmer said. "How can anyone work with indi-

viduals who actively encourage their followers to commit murder, rape, assault, torture and so on?"

Such attitudes are expected to increase at the election next. In a harbinger of what may come, on Jan. 12 government-backed rioters beat and injured several opposition activists in the capital, Harare, while the homes of others were sprayed with gunfire. On Sept. 8, a BBC television crew also captured damning evidence of Magabe's intransigence when Philip Chaperon, a ZANU-PF MP, was taped instructing his supporters to smash and burn white-owned farms. "Beat them until they are dead," he said. "Burn their farms and their women's houses."

Just as ominously, the military has thrown its full weight behind Magabe, saying it will only accept the election of a president who fought in the struggle for independence. (Unlike Magabe, Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of the main opposition party, was a labour activist during that conflict.) "The president is expected to observe the objectives of the liberation struggle," said army commander Gen Victor Zvoboro in a statement released on Jan. 9. "We will not accept, let alone support, anyone with a different agenda."

Even in the face of such threats, John Miller, a Canadian civil engineer from Toronto who works for a locally owned hydroelectric company in Zimbabwe, is hoping to stay. But the threat of violence is always on his mind, even as he works in the garden at his home near Harare. He is always armed when his wife, Sandy, arrives back from periodic trips to the capital, where social tensions have been increasing lately. "There are roadblocks every week now," Sandy said. "They give you a hard time if you're white."

Although the Millers are ready to return to Canada at a moment's notice, they don't think it's too late to run the crisis around. But they believe good foreign intervention is needed. "The leaders here always make sure they have enough money in their own pockets," said John. "Intimidating people to vote for the ruling party happens before an election. We need election monitors." Mike and Jenn Barnes were more pessimistic as they prepared to once again leave their orange on the edge of Victoria Falls. "I'll come back for a visit," said Mike of his beloved country. "But to live—not likely."



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THE BEST AND WORST MUTUAL FUNDS

OK, 2001 sucked. But investors are staying cool—and lowering expectations

BY KATHERINE MACKENZIE

There was a time when David Karasica dialed into his investment account almost every day to have a look at his mounting losses. Karasica, an elementary school teacher in Ottawa by day, has been managing most of his investments electronically at home in the evening for the past four years. "I could have told you exactly what my portfolio was worth on any given day," he says. In those good old

2000, with a total value of \$418.9 billion, as tracked by the Investment Funds Institute of Canada. While the declining markets nibbled away at that figure, the funds managed to squeak up in November and December to close the year at \$425.4 billion, a slim 1.8 per cent higher than 12 months earlier. The gain, though, is somewhat misleading. It includes the \$28.6 billion Canadians continued to shove into their mutual fund holdings—often through automatic contributions. Scrap-

ping out the new money invested during the year, mutual funds last year lost \$21.1 billion, or five per cent, in value, the first time in seven years their overall market value declined. Ed Leggiero, head of Fidelity's Montreal mutual funds group, notes that 2001 was a continuation of the poor markets of the last half of the previous year—and stood in sharp contrast to the frothy tops of '98, '99 and early 2000. "Investors discovered," he remarks dryly, "both sides of the risk-onward equation."

Balancing risk against reward drove the thinking behind Maclean's annual mutual fund rankings, which are compiled by Morningstar Research Inc., a Toronto-based investment research company owned by Morningstar Inc. of Chicago. The tables offer the best and worst funds in eight selected categories based on three important measures: the annual compound return over the last three years, the rolling three-year return over 15 years (or a fund's life), and a special Morningstar risk/return score. The latter two are new this year, designed to deepen the analysis of funds' longer-term performance—an ever more critical exercise given the market turbulence of the past year and a half.

The new rolling return measure takes the percentage return from each three-year period, starting in January, 1987, if available, and moving month by month through

THE YEAR'S WINNERS AND LOSERS

Report prices and losses in 2001 among all funds

FUND NAME	TOP 10	PERFORMANCE (%)
WINNERS	TOP 10	
Scottrade Hedge Fund I.P.	Stratagem Strategies	54.2
Way (Investment North) First World City Class	Provenza Metals	47.2
Way (Investment) Provenza Metals	Provenza Metals	44.4
Scottrade Canadian Equity	Cdn Small Cap	43.7
Scottrade Canadian Provenza Metals	Provenza Metals	43.0
WOC American Value	U.S. Equity	39.6
Toronto Canadian Small Companies	Cdn Small Cap	37.7
Quebec Global Provenza Metals	Provenza Metals	36.1
WOC Provenza Metals	Provenza Metals	35.9
West 100 Growth Leggiero	Cdn Equity	35.6
LOSERS		
Max Globalist USF Communications	Science & Tech	-37.8
US Global Communications	Science & Tech	-40.7
AST Managed Futures Value	Specialty	-49.2
Horizon Growth	Cdn Small Cap	-49.2
Canadian Growth	Natural Resources	-47.5

days—about three years ago—he was usually mean money each time he looked. "You know, honey," he'd say from time to time to his wife, Mary, "we're made \$2,000 today." In 1999, he reckoned he made double his income jump from growth in the stock market. Sadly, the fun times are long gone.

"Now," says Karasica, 49, "I don't click on my account at all." Perhaps it's better not to know: The only comfort for investors in the dispirited stock market of 2001 is that they have plenty of company. Almost everyone with money invested in securities last year watched it shrivel month by month. The Toronto Stock Exchange 300 composite index, which measures the performance of the broad Canadian equities market, fell by 14 per cent from the year's beginning to its end.

Canadian mutual funds didn't do a whole lot better. They started



Time slips, says Karasica. I don't click on my account at all.

the total period to December, 2001, to produce a very refined average showing how the fund has done historically over the medium term. The risk/return score (which is on a percentage) compares fund performance over the past three years to government treasury bills, including how often it was better, how often worse. Sometimes, an entire category falls short of 7-falls when risk is factored in, producing this year's all-negative scores in the Canadian bond category.

The rankings highlight three-year returns to allow investors to compare a fund's longer-term performance against that of its peers (funds that have existed for less than three years are not included). This year another change brings that perspective to Maclean's Hot 100 mutual funds, an exclusive box-of-chaos listing compiled by Morningstar Canada and based on its

well-known five-star rating system. The Hot 100, all five-star funds, are now ranked on the basis of their three-year annual compound returns.

And just for fun—just because—there's a table showing the winners and losers based only on last year's performance. All tables show returns after deducting management fees (but not sales commissions, if applicable) and are based on total returns, including dividends, as Dec. 31, 2001—dramatic as many may be. In five of the eight categories, the three-year compound return winner scored lower than last year's. Only the three topgers in Canadian equity, Canadian small cap and global equity showed better three-year results.

To Morningstar Canada president

Scott MacKenzie, a declining market and shrinking investments are not only difficult for investors to swallow psychologically but are tough, in practical terms, to recover from. The science and tech funds—the market drivers of 1999 and early 2000—dropped an average 46.6 per cent from September, 2000, to September, 2001, the sector's lowest point of the year. An investor with, say, \$1,000 in that group at the beginning of the year would have had only \$335 at the end. "In order to get back to the original value of \$1,000, the investor must triple his money," points out MacKenzie. "Not many funds achieve those kinds of returns in a year," he says. "I mean, that's significant."

Luciano Degen, a 49-year-old father of two, has been purchasing mutual funds since 1995. "Absolutely, but I was the worst for me," he says, "and I got hurt."

Maclean's **MORNINGSTAR**

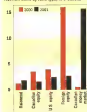
cent higher than the same period a year earlier. While the Sept. 11 terror attacks put investors on alert, the securities industry performance had already deteriorated during the summer, says Stan Kuranaga, an economist with the IFAA. "Investors in the summer months kept a wary eye on signs of slowing activity in North American economies," Kuranaga says. Looking forward, he thinks investors' nerves in money markets could provide a significant boost to the stock market, "when investor interest in equity returns."

As attractive as the safe and secure money market are, and as much as they were the winners in the new sales race, they caused very little in return for their investors. Still, at 3.5 per cent for the category, as calculated by Morningstar Canada, investors didn't lose money, as they did in most equity categories. Canadian equity, European equity, global equity, U.S. equity, Japanese equity—these fund categories all lost money overall in 2001. The only equity category in the black were the Canadian dividend and Canadian small cap funds.

Rae Sporn, chairman of Sporn Securities Inc. and the director of his company's investment portfolio, tops those of the Montreal charts, including the Hot 100 with his Sporn Canadian Equity Fund, which posted a three-year annual return of 47 per cent (boasting the Canadian small cap list as well, and an exceptional 43.7 per cent return for last year. Another of

CASH IS KING

Net new sales by fund type, in \$ billions



Source: Investment Funds Institute of Canada

Sporn's funds, Sporn Hedge Fund L.P., led the year's winners list, with an return of 64.2 per cent. "You'll find it funny when I say I don't like being invested in stocks today," says Sporn, who calls himself "probably the most bearish guy on Bay Street." He likes—profusely—gold and precious metal companies. Through most of 2001, 20 per cent of his portfolio was in cash, he says. Sporn expects the current bear market will last a long time. How long? "The last secular bear market was from 1968 to 1982," he says.

Outside of the money markets, some

investors still made money. At four to six per cent, bonds did reasonably well (everything's relative). But the year's winners were the investors who, or lucky, enough to hold precious metal or income trust funds, the only categories to see double-digit returns. Precious metals, which lost 10.7 per cent in 2000, were up 25.4 per cent last year. Canadian income trust funds, which are mainly invested in real estate and energy trusts, did well for the second year running. In 2000, these funds rose 17.9 per cent; last year, they were up 13.7 per cent. But the two good years followed a couple of bad ones: 0.5 per cent return in 1999 and a loss of eight per cent in 1998.

In the face of this bad-news year, Canadian investors, like Kuranaga and Degan, showed a lot of backbone. At the same time that the banks and mutual fund companies did complete 180s on their advertising campaigns—also proclaiming double- and sometimes triple-digit returns in big bold letters—were replaced with more sales advice, such as "Buy Hold. And prosper"—investors stood their ground. Along with the 71 per cent of investors in the TD-Euroinvest poll who said they made no changes to their portfolio, those investors said they were willing to take risks stayed the same. Four out of five said they will continue to manage their investments in the same way they did last year. Statistics from the Investment Funds Institute bear that out. Redemption rates, the

amount of mutual funds investors cashed in, were significantly less in 2001 than in previous years. "Although 2001 was quite volatile, investors seem to have decided to stay put and ride out the storms instead of redeeming their investments," says Susan McGinnis, who prepared a year-end report on the industry for IFIC. Investors also have realistic expectations about future performance, says Patricia Lowen-Reid, managing director of TD Asset Management. She adds, "Investors are poised rather than panicked."

There's no doubt, the frenzy over Celine Dion's trading has fallen off dramatically. There's been a real shift in demand for good investment advice. More than 40 per cent of Canadians who asked advice use a professional financial adviser, according to a study conducted by Gómes Canada, which manages companies' investment services. "Advice is an immediate priority," says Don Raloff, a Gómes director. Among the respondents to the TD-Euroinvest poll, close-quarters, and they sought professional advice in 2001.

Cliff Mouna, a former dividend yarder, is back in an office, working once again for someone else. Mouna, 56, exited his living from 1997 to 1999 trading stocks from a computer in his den in Calgary, and says he made more money trading home than he would have in an office job. But towards the end, in the market killed, he was just trading over—covering his brokerage fees and other expenses. It wasn't enough. "Trading water just doesn't cut it," Mouna says. As he considered a return to the job market, he got a phone call from an energy company where he'd worked before. He traded in his "business and personal" for a casual business outfit and took the job.

In the early days of mutual funds, back in the 1960s, investors in the then-new insurance were often referred to as GIC refugees. As stock markets began to tank around the world in 2000, questions were raised about how long investors would stay put. Would they be and become mutual fund refugees? It hasn't happened, at least not in Canada. "While seeing the emergence of a more rational investor," says Lowen-Reid of TD Bank.

A clear sign that the hot market is finished, and that investors' expectations have fallen back to earth is the performance of David Chilton's book, *The Wobbly Bear-*

Tracks U.S. equity funds in shares of \$1.5 million or more

3-YEAR ANNUAL COMPOUND RETURN	
TOP 10	
North Growth U.S. Equity	29.10
Monroe American Growth	17.50
MidFund 1 American Stock	17.03
CD Strategist U.S. Growth	12.50
Monroe Catalyst	12.54
AM American Value	9.74
Funds de Commerce Select	9.18
AM American Advantage	9.14
Templeton Mutual Income	8.98
AM Pacific U.S. Divd	8.58
BOTTOM 5	
Canbridge American Growth	-11.05
AM Funds U.S. Growth	-12.07
AM American Blue Chip Growth	-11.52
Chapin U.S. Growth	-12.94
Nature U.S. Equity	-20.27

AVERAGE 3-YEAR ROLLING RETURN	
TOP 10	
AM Pacific U.S. Growth	35.42
James Canadian Equity	34.79
MSF U.S. Large Cap Growth	25.54
MidFund 1 American Stock	25.52
CD U.S. Equity (MGR)	23.05
Funds de Commerce Select	21.74
AM Pacific U.S. Divd	21.29
WMC U.S. Equity	21.28
AM American Equity	20.15
Canbridge American Growth	20.08
BOTTOM 5	
Dynamos Focus + Guaranteed American	-4.17
Capitol U.S. Equity	-4.73
Canada Life U.S. Equity (Guaranteed)	3.82
Nature U.S. Equity	0.11
AM Pacific U.S. Divd	-0.19

RISK/RETURN SCORE	
TOP 10	
North Growth U.S. Equity	3.31
Vital Nova 1 American Stock	2.93
Monroe American Growth	2.69
CD Strategist U.S. Growth	2.74
Templeton Mutual Income	2.74
Funds de Commerce Select	1.37
AM American Value	0.90
Monroe Catalyst	-0.82
AM American Advantage	-0.85
CD U.S. Equity (MGR)	-0.14
BOTTOM 5	
AM Pacific U.S. Divd	-5.18
Canbridge American Growth	-6.24
Chapin U.S. Growth	-10.18
Nature U.S. Equity	-10.75
AM American Blue Chip Growth	-4.42

Tracks global equity funds in shares of \$1.5 million or more

3-YEAR ANNUAL COMPOUND RETURN	
TOP 10	
Nature Fund (United Performance Inc.)	30.52
Mac Global Value Series A	27.98
CD Strategist Global Stock Compromise	20.05
Templeton Global Small Cap	20.08
AM International Value	14.82
Spectra Global Small Cap	13.70
Atlantic Global Small Cap	13.70
Templeton Growth	12.73
Canbridge Global Growth	12.15
North Lynch Select Global Value	11.82
BOTTOM 5	
Stratagem Global Large Cap	-6.18
Acuity Clear Commercial Global Equity	-6.68
Canbridge Global	-6.87
Nature Global Equity Value	-11.46
Nature Life Global Equity (Guaranteed)	-11.44

AVERAGE 3-YEAR ROLLING RETURN	
TOP 10	
Nature Fund (United Performance Inc.)	34.48
Templeton Global Small Cap	26.48
AM International Value	21.40
Mac Global Value Series A	20.13
Chapin Global Small Cap	20.07
North Lynch Select Global Value	20.00
Atlantic Global Small Cap	18.11
James Global Equity	17.75
AM World Compromise	16.11
Acuity Global Global Equity	12.83
BOTTOM 5	
AM Managed Global Equity (Guaranteed Part 1)	-9.12
North Lynch Select Global Value	-9.47
James Global Equity	-9.48
James Global Equity (Guaranteed Part 2)	-9.50
Canbridge Global Equity (Guaranteed)	8.22
Nature Global Equity Value	6.83

RISK/RETURN SCORE	
TOP 10	
Nature Fund (United Performance Inc.)	4.44
Mac Global Value Series A	4.03
CD Strategist Global Stock Compromise	2.87
Templeton Global Small Cap	2.86
AM International Value	1.68
Templeton Growth	1.26
James Global Growth	1.26
Atlantic Global Small Cap	1.82
Spectra Global Small Cap	0.95
North Lynch Select Global Value	0.95
BOTTOM 5	
AM Managed Global Equity (Guaranteed Part 1)	-0.89
North Lynch Select Global Value	-1.26
James Global Equity (Guaranteed Part 2)	-1.32
Acuity Clear Commercial Global Equity	-1.32
Canbridge Global	-1.92

CANADIAN BALANCED

Funds with mixed portfolios of stocks and bonds (NOT funds holding \$27.2 million or more)

3-YEAR ANNUAL COMPOUND RETURN		AVERAGE 3-YEAR ROLLING RETURN		RISK/RETURN SCORE	
TOP 10		TOP 10		TOP 10	
Nature Income Growth	13.87	AM Fully Managed	10.47	Templeton Income Growth	1.51
Transamerica FID	12.93	Truvest 652 Canadian Balanced	10.40	Canwell Balanced	1.23
Nature Balanced Fund	12.18	PMDC Funds In Placement	10.40	Nature Balanced Fund	0.80
Canwell Balanced	12.10	Acuity Global Canadian Balanced	10.37	Mac Global Small Cap Balanced Series C	0.63
Truvest 652 Canadian Balanced	12.05	Nature Balanced Fund	10.35	AM Fully Managed	0.61
AM Fully Managed	12.04	North Growth Canadian Balanced	10.34	MidFund 1 Balanced	0.51
Mid Fund Canadian Balanced Series C	11.60	Macwell Retirement Class 1	10.28	MidFund Canadian Balanced	0.28
AM Canadian Balanced	11.13	Macwell Growth & Income	10.18	MidFund Balanced	0.10
MidFund Canadian Balanced	11.13	Transamerica FID	11.18	Stratagem Global Canadian Balanced	0.45
Mac Balanced	11.15	Sporn 7 Canadian Stocks Balanced	11.07	Chapin Global Balanced	0.19
BOTTOM 5		BOTTOM 5		BOTTOM 5	
Canwell Balanced	-1.25	Can Life Life Growth Canadian Growth Fund	0.54	Nature Balanced	-2.85
MidFund Balanced	-2.29	Canwell Balanced	0.40	Canwell Balanced	-2.87
Mid Fund 1 Balanced	-4.37	Can Life Life Growth Canadian Growth Fund	0.30	Canwell Balanced	-3.24
MidFund Balanced	-5.81	Mid Fund 1 Balanced	0.10	MidFund Balanced	-3.89
Canwell Balanced	-5.91	MidFund Balanced	0.10	Canwell Balanced	-4.42

*To get a sense of perspectives on the outlook for Canadian this year, Maclean's invited its several roundtable discussants to assemble a fund manager and a personal financial adviser. The talk was discussing hot, not surprisingly, the years often divergent. Attending were Jeff Rubin, chief economist for CIBC World Markets, Heather Houston, a vice-president of investments for AIG Private Management Inc., and manager of the Toronto Select Canadian Growth Fund, and Kim Rasmussen, a senior financial adviser at Robo-Advisor Securities Inc. and author of *Investment Investing: The best way to invest*. Managing Editor Bruce Wainwright and National Business Correspondent Katherine Maclean. Highlights:*

MACLEAN'S ROUNDTABLE OUTLOOK

Our panel sees ways to make money, but disagrees on how to go about it

Maclean's: How do you see the economy doing up to 2002?

Rubin: Financial markets right now are basically saying that the recession will soon be over and that we'll see a fairly vigorous recovery. I wouldn't take issue that the recession about to be over—probably we'll bottom out sometime in the next two to three months, at least in the United States. However, I would take issue with the bold recovery aspects of it. I think it'll be a very anemic recovery. I wouldn't be surprised if consumer spending, particularly for big-ticket items like autos, is weaker in the recovery than it was in the recession. And the fiscal stimulus package that accounts for two-thirds of most people's forecast of U.S. growth right now looks stuck in a quagmire of bipartisanship and may not emerge. I think it'll take three to six months before the equity market figures out that what it's paying so handsomely for is a growthless recovery,

but by that time I expect the TSE to be about 9000—about a 35 per cent gain. So in the next three to six months we're going to see a fairly large disconnect between the economy and the performance of markets. We're going to see Fed easing, not Fed rate hikes, and we're going to see at least another quarter of double-digit earnings declines, but that's not going to stop the bond market from having a solid case that's an step in any black run I looked at. Period, and certainly not going to stop the equity market from continuing to look to a new earnings cycle. Three to six months from now? I think the market may step for a surprise that would see the bond market flatter and

Maclean's: Do you want to pick some now?

Hansen: Currently my portfolio is quite diversified. I have considerably less exposure to oil, for example, than in the past. Having said that, there are names within the group that I like—Talisman is one of my larger holdings. It's a company that has great growth prospects, a new discovery recently in Trinidad, great growth prospects in the North Sea area.

Maclean's: It also may be controversial for its operations in Sudan.

Hansen: If you calculate a net asset value, it's not fully reflecting that Sudan property, even if you assume it's worth nothing—which it is not—and there's a strong likeli-

hood it would be in technology, simply because I think a lot of the stocks are discounting a very high level of growth, and it's hard for me to see that growth. Having said that, I own Enzonium Electric in the U.S., which has a technology component. It's a more diversified company, it has a tremendous long-term growth record, high profitability and strong cash flow.

But in the near term, we still have a lot of excess capacity in the economy. In many sectors, it's going to take a while to fully utilize that capacity. It's going to be hard for corporate profits to rebound very sharply. A year from now, I think it's going to be a different picture.

Rasmussen: The approach I want to

for specific stocks, the typical Canadian is not suited to be buying individual stocks. They're better suited to a diversified portfolio through mutual funds. So paying attention to specific stock advice can be dangerous if it's not done appropriately.

Hansen: But I totally agree with that. A mutual fund manager like myself will run a diversified portfolio and can therefore afford to take some risk with certain names.

Rubin: I'll take that one step further. The average Canadian should not be putting his or her money in a mutual fund—they should be putting it in an index fund, particularly in a year like this, because I bet that 80 per cent of fund managers will underperform the index.

Rubin: I think that's dead wrong. Because there's the presumption that if you are an indexed investor, you are a passive investor, versus an active investor, which is someone who picks stocks. But implicit in that assumption is the notion that picking stock. A stock index is what drives your portfolio. And I would say that is a very secondary, if not tertiary, investment decision. Your first and foremost investment decision, the one that's going to make or break your portfolio, is your asset class. The fact that I work in the TSE 300 is the single most important thing I could have done last year, more important than being in bonds or U.S. dollars. If I was in the TSE 300, it really wouldn't matter how



hood they're going to dispose of it. There is still value in a company like Talisman.

Rubin: I used to have a much bigger weighting in the banks, but they obviously have come way off their bottom line from a couple of years ago. Another area where I've seen good value is in communications: broadcasting, media, stocks like CanWest in Canada, some of the private like GTC Telecommunications in Quebec World, and in the U.S., Comcast, which is the publisher of USA Today—all of these companies' stock prices have been reflecting a very bullish outlook. Cyclicals, too, even though they've done quite well recently. Some of the retail stocks I think they will do very well in an economic recovery. I bought Target in September. Some of the forest products stocks.

Maclean's: Interesting that nowhere is there have you and the word 'lock'.

Hansen: I do have some, but if there's any area where I own some, it's underweighting.

take is a little more non-strategic—only speaking to the average Canadian in terms of market forecasting and how it affects their life. I look at it in two ways—the fixed income side and the equity side. On the fixed income side, in most times we live, it's a good time to be borrowing money, dealing with mortgage payments. It's a bad time to be investing in fixed income. On the equity side, though, depending on what your goal is, I really discount the importance of economic forecasting. I put less emphasis on the ups and downs. Generally the market goes up, we never know when the tops and bottoms are, and even from an economic and money manager you have a lot of fits, says, I think, which makes it a guessing game.

Rasmussen: Active, passive, we could spend an hour debating whether or you should be in indexed products versus actively managed ones. Depending on active or passive, there are different advantages and disadvantages on the one side, on the risk side, on the pre-tax performance side, and on the after-tax performance side, which arguably is the bottom line. Depending on the index you're talking about, there are different results. So, I think the right answer is that, if you want to be in the middle of the road, you buy into both. That was, you get a blend of investment products that is active and passive.

Hansen: OK, I don't agree with that at all. Last year was very much a stock picker's market, and I believe that is the case going forward. I also find that investors are far more comfortable focusing on a high-quality, well-diversified portfolio that takes a long-term view and pays attention to valuations.

Rasmussen: Active, passive, we could spend an hour debating whether or you should be in indexed products versus actively managed ones. Depending on active or passive, there are different advantages and disadvantages on the one side, on the risk side, on the pre-tax performance side, and on the after-tax performance side, which arguably is the bottom line. Depending on the index you're talking about, there are different results. So, I think the right answer is that, if you want to be in the middle of the road, you buy into both. That was, you get a blend of investment products that is active and passive.

great a stock picker I was, given that the index went down 14 per cent. You can be as aggressive with index investing as you can be with active stock selection.

Hansen: You're assuming that the average investor has the ability to time the market and I don't think that's the case. Investors should take a common sense, long-term approach to their portfolio.

Rubin: So me, long-term investors are people who can't make money in the short run. When I learned economic theory, the long run was just a continuation of different short runs. So if you get the short run right, you'll get the long run. What I object to is, "Oh, don't worry about the market today, you're long-term. Don't worry about the fact that we may have underperformed the index for the last four years and changed 150 basis points to do that—in the long run that's what you're here for." And I would argue that's a total cop-out. Investors have every right at the end of the

you to expect performance and I think it should be measured against what you would consider to be passive investments like the TSE, S&P or the bond index.

Rosenzweig: You can't believe that watching CNBC and trading in your basement on a Sunday afternoon is comparable to professionals who make money and work hard all day long and went to school for 20 years to do it. The average investor won't even understand half the statistics that Jeff Huxgrewed out at the beginning of this discussion, and therefore needs the assistance of professionals to really understand what he's talking about.

Rosenzweig: The tax factor has to be added in. Because yes, the tax consequences of any kind of investment management style could impact a portfolio far up to five per cent a year. And I'll argue with anybody that that matters in this country. For trapping Canadians in one of the highest-tax countries in the world, ignoring the tax consequences of investing is plain stupid.

If it was easy to make money day in and day out, or month to month or in every year, Jeff wouldn't be an economist, he'd be a billionaire on a beach somewhere with a Frappé drink in his hand.

Robins: I'm doing OK. (Laughs) But

come to expect high double-digit returns from the stock market are going to be disappointed. The long-term return on the Canadian market is about nine or 10 per cent and the U.S. return is just above that.

Macdonald: How do you see Canada in the U.S. as a place to put your money?

Huxgrew: I actually raised the foreign content in my portfolio in September because, with the sell-off in the market, I found that more stocks outside of Canada dropped sharply not only in the U.S. market but overseas as well. Over the long term there are more opportunities for superior companies outside of Canada.

Rosenzweig: Short-term or long-term, I don't think you can ignore the largest, strongest economy in the world. I like to say that if you live in Canada, you already have a Canadian dollar house, maybe a Canadian dollar cottage, a Canadian dollar psychopomp and probably a Canadian dollar pension cheque and a Canadian dollar CPE, so I'm a fan of diversifying away from Canada. And not only investing in the U.S. but doing it in their currency, too—it's another form of diversification. You may have all your eggs in one basket otherwise.

Robins: If I was a long-term investor, which I'm not (laughs), then I probably would keep my assets in U.S. dollars, because look where things are going. I have every confidence that Ottawa will continue to run a mix of fiscal monetary policies that will use the dollar as a lever. However, since I like to make money in the here and now and I had 50 per cent of my portfolio in U.S. dollars last year, there isn't a whole lot of pain in being long in U.S. dollars beyond another couple of ticks. We're at 62 cents (US) right now, and I think we'll get to 60, but from where we are today, as a short-term investor, the U.S. dollar doesn't have a lot to offer.

If you've got all your assets in Canadian dollars, when you get your RRSF statement it never points out that from 1990 to 2000 you've lost 30 per cent of the value of your portfolio. Right now, that's an academic point because there's a Canadian dollar and a U.S. dollar. But the way things are going, I think the Canadian dollar is not going to be around in four to five years. In which case, you will ultimately realize that your RRSF and your house, have lost 30 to 40 per cent of their value.

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'Ignoring the tax consequences of investing is plain stupid'



Once you're working with a professional adviser, I do have a problem with short-term investing. Research has shown—and it's been made—that it's almost impossible to predict which asset class will outperform consistently. And I don't agree that the long term is the right focus. I believe that the right focus is goal-driven. Therefore, if your goal is you need income money or a target that's three years out or 30 years out, then how you build a portfolio.

Robins: What happens if your goals are simple: let's just make money? (Laughs)

Rosenzweig: If someone comes in and says that his goal is just to make money, you have to do a lot more digging into who they are, what they need the money for, their personal characteristics, their tax brackets. This really defines the need for the money.

Robins: You mean there's an investment philosophy for people in a low-income tax bracket and another for people in high-income tax brackets?

There's a much more substantive issue in the marketplace. You're looking at multiples that are still very high. And not just today—it's basically been a characteristic of these markets for the last seven to eight years. These valuations do not make sense in a historical context. And the market's already reacting with just the whiff that the worst is behind us. Are we now in a period where the market is going to continue to pay for earnings at a level that it's never paid in the past?

Huxgrew: That's a great question.

Huxgrew: Stock prices are a function of earnings power, growth and the level of interest rates. Over the last 20 years, we've seen a significant decline in the level of interest rates and we've seen corresponding expansion in price-earnings multiples. We're unlikely to see that type of expansion going forward, and there may be a correction if we see interest rates rising down the road. So I think investors who have

THE HOT 100 FUNDS

FUND RANK	FUND NAME	Asset Class	Assets	1-Year Return	3-Year Return	5-Year Return	10-Year Return	RISK RATING	Volatility	Best 12-Month	Best 12-Month	Average 12-Month	Assigned Stars
1	SPDR S&P 500 ETF	Dom. Equity	212.0	40.1	47.2	54.8	58.8	Low	10.5	25.8	102.1	27.7	4.5
2	Investor Growth	Dom. Equity	28.3	24.4	41.8	58.8	58.8	Low	10.5	27.7	101.6	27.6	4.5
3	Investor Growth	Dom. Equity	82.0	7.4	36.5	51.1	51.1	Low	10.5	11.1	37.1	13.0	4.5
4	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	29.1	20.5	30.9	41.8	41.8	Low	10.5	34.3	34.3	18.7	4.5
5	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	15.4	14.3	28.1	41.8	41.8	Low	10.5	34.3	34.3	18.7	4.5
6	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	21.1	21.1	11.6	4.5
7	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	10.4	10.4	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	21.1	21.1	11.6	4.5
8	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	17.4	17.4	29.5	21.1	21.1	Low	10.5	17.4	17.4	11.6	4.5
9	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	8.7	8.7	11.6	21.1	21.1	Low	10.5	17.4	17.4	11.6	4.5
10	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	30.1	30.1	29.5	21.1	21.1	Low	10.5	17.4	17.4	11.6	4.5
11	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	21.1	21.1	11.6	4.5
12	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	22.6	22.6	31.1	21.1	21.1	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
13	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	31.1	31.1	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
14	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	24.1	24.1	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
15	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	20.5	20.5	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
16	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
17	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
18	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
19	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
20	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
21	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
22	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
23	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
24	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
25	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
26	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
27	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
28	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
29	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
30	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
31	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
32	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
33	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
34	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
35	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
36	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
37	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
38	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
39	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
40	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
41	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
42	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
43	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
44	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
45	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
46	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
47	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
48	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
49	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5
50	Fidelity	Dom. Equity	11.6	11.6	21.1	30.9	30.9	Low	10.5	11.6	11.6	21.1	4.5

Assets, annual, or interim, managed by fund. Return percentages from Dec. 31, 1997. For growth funds, the one-year average annual compound return is shown. RISK RATING indicates

whether fund can be held in a registered retirement savings plan, including as a growth contract. Volatility is a measure shown as standard deviation of returns in trading volume over

FIVE-STAR QUALITY

Which are the BEST of the BEST? Out of the more than 4,000 mutual funds in Canada, the 100 funds listed below were judged top in their respective categories based on the Morningstar Rating system. They were then ranked by these average annual compound returns

over three years. They are not necessarily the funds with the highest absolute returns. The five-star rating system used by Morningstar Canada focuses on the funds' performance, risk-adjusted return and potential for loss relative to the average for its category (fund type) over one-, three- and 10-year periods. This means for each period are weighted to arrive at an

overall score—essentially, a measure of quality. The top 10 (per cent) of funds within each category make the Morningstar five-star rating. Morningstar's 1998 list, based on the ratings as of Dec. 30, 1997, excludes money market funds, multiple winners of the same fund, and those associated to certain professional or other groups.

Fund Name	Asset Class	Assets	1-Year Return	3-Year Return	5-Year Return	10-Year Return	RISK RATING	Volatility	Best 12 Months	Best 12 Months	Average 12 Months	Assignment Stars
101 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series A	Dom. Equity	17.5	2.8	21.8			Low	10.8	2.4	20.6	11.5	2.54
102 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series B	Dom. Equity	167.6	3.0	21.7	10.1	14.5	Low	10.8	1.5	20.5	11.4	1.62
103 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series C	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	11.0	-0.3	20.1	11.4	1.70
104 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series D	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8	9.1	12.9	Low	11.0	0.0	20.1	11.4	1.70
105 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series E	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
106 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series F	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
107 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series G	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
108 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series H	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
109 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series I	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
110 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series J	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
111 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series K	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
112 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series L	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
113 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series M	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
114 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series N	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
115 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series O	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
116 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series P	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
117 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series Q	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
118 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series R	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
119 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series S	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
120 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series T	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
121 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series U	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
122 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series V	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
123 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series W	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
124 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series X	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
125 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series Y	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
126 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series Z	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
127 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AA	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
128 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AB	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
129 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AC	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
130 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AD	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
131 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AE	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
132 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AF	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
133 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AG	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
134 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AH	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
135 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AI	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
136 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AJ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
137 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AK	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
138 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AL	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
139 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AM	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
140 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AN	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
141 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AO	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
142 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AP	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
143 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AQ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
144 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AR	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
145 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AS	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
146 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AT	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
147 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AU	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
148 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AV	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
149 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AW	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
150 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AX	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
151 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AY	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
152 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series AZ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
153 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BA	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
154 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BB	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
155 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BC	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
156 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BD	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
157 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BE	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
158 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BF	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
159 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BG	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
160 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BH	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
161 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BI	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
162 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BJ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
163 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BK	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
164 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BL	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
165 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BM	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
166 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BN	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
167 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BO	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
168 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BP	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
169 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BQ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
170 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BR	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
171 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BS	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
172 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BT	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
173 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BU	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
174 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BV	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
175 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BW	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
176 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BX	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
177 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BY	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
178 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series BZ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
179 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CA	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
180 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CB	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
181 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CC	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
182 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CD	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
183 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CE	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
184 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CF	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
185 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CG	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
186 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CH	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
187 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CI	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
188 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CJ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
189 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CK	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
190 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CL	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
191 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CM	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
192 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CN	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
193 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CO	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
194 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CP	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
195 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CQ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
196 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CR	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
197 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CS	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
198 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CT	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
199 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CU	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
200 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CV	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
201 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CW	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
202 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CX	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
203 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CY	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
204 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series CZ	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
205 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series DA	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
206 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series DB	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
207 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series DC	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
208 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series DD	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
209 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series DE	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
210 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series DF	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2	21.8			Low	10.8	-1.0	19.9	11.3	1.80
211 Winsor Capital Growth Security Series DG	Dom. Equity	16.0	3.2</									



Donald Coxie

Having one's cake

Last week, we considered the sad plight of conventional savers (those who save through bank savings accounts, GICs and money-market funds). They are the collateral casualties in the central bank's war against recession.

In previous campaigns against such shoppers, the U.S. Federal Reserve and the Bank of Canada dropped interest rates, but the authorities were loath to how low they could go for fear of sparking inflation. Now that deflation is the primary challenge to the price system, there is almost no constraint on the monetary authorities. Result: Americans and Canadians have watched interest rates on their deposits and money-market funds fall to the two-per-cent range.

The pain of pitifully low interest income falls disproportionately on the elderly. They have long experience with savings accounts and GICs. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, more than 60 per cent of the money in U.S. certificates of deposits, similar to GICs, is held by persons over 60. They have watched their incomes fall by more than half in the past year.

What alternatives are out there for people suffering from short-term-rate shock? The most obvious is bonds. In-

deed, long-term bonds are now better value relative to short-term instruments than at almost any time since inflation switched from being a serious disease to being a mild nuisance.

Investors get paid more than twice as much interest on long bonds as they earn from short-term Treasury bills. Moreover, the holder of a long bond has locked in that interest rate until maturity, and is therefore hedged against further deflationary shocks. Another choice is high-quality preferred stock. Canadiana gets a tax break as American residents can only enjoy the dividend tax credit as a special inducement to buy high-yielding stocks. In the U.S., dividends are taxed at the same rate as interest income. That means that an inflation incident in the top tax bracket pays 41-per-cent tax on a dividend, whereas an Ontario resident in the top bracket pays 31.5 per cent.

Common stocks are also worth a close look for income-oriented investors now that short-term interest rates are roughly the same as the average dividend yield on the broad stock market indices. During the years when common stocks were being heavily promoted as *cash* means to riches, the dividenders routinely cited statistics showing the time- to-10-per-cent returns earned over the long term through investment in the Standard & Poor's 500. What they didn't tell the suckers was that, over the past 70 years, dividends increased have provided more than half those steady returns. Indeed, for substantial periods, such as those the market's peak

With interest rates still falling, there are low-risk alternatives to savings accounts, money-market funds and GICs

in the 1960s to 1980s, dividends were the only positive return the long-term investor earned.

Stocks have an advantage bonds and preferred shares lack: their payouts climb over the years. A portfolio of high-quality dividend-paying companies will deliver consistently rising income. Major banks and integrated oil companies are examples of firms that have splendid records for increasing dividends in line with earnings. Investors can acquire balanced portfolios of such low-risk, high-yield investments through mutual funds. In the U.S., they tend to be called equity income funds; in Canada, they are usually called dividend funds.

High-quality dividend-paying companies were not the kind of stocks that were driven to insane valuations during the bubble era. When investors were mesmerized by stories of stocks doubling every year, they were obviously compensating for companies offering 2.5- to three-per-cent dividend yields with records of regular dividend increases. Result: shares of such companies never got wildly overpriced. They have outperformed the stock market since its peak, and they look like better value today than the broad market.

Those 30-per-cent-plus returns U.S. stocks delivered in the late 1990s now look like a historical aberration that is unlikely to be repeated for a long time. That's what experts of the nature of Warren Buffett and Sir John Templeton say. They think investors should expect total returns (dividends and capital gain) of six to seven per cent from stocks in this decade.

If that's all there is, then dividends will come back into popularity among American investors. They have discovered that steady capital gains from non-dividend-paying high-flier *tech* stocks is a disconcerting tendency to turn into glacially capital losses. Through all the carnage of that long bear market, holders of quality dividend-paying shares continued to cash their dividend cheques, and their income increased modestly—but faster than the rate of inflation—and also saw their portfolios outperform the stock market. That's the investment equivalent of having one's cake and eating it too.

The case is even stronger for Canadians because of the tax code. With after-tax yields on many high-quality Canadian stocks now higher than returns from money-market funds, dividend funds look better—as a relative harm—than they have in a long time. And Alan Gersopman won't drive down the dividends in his battle against recession.

Donald Coxie is chairman of Phoenix Investment Management in Chicago and Toronto-based Jean Howard Investments.

Tech Explorer



Linax redesigned its camera to film the International Space Station in all its 3-D glory

Lost in space

As exciting as space may be for some, few of us seem likely to travel into orbit. But if an unexciting escape is what you're after, *Mississippians*, One Assembled Corp. will soon be able to oblige. *Space Station* is Linax's first game screen space thick filmed in 3-D. Due in April, the movie chronicles the exhaustive effort behind assembling the International Space Station, including Canadian astronaut Chris Hadfield's role

in delivering Canadarm2 last April.

To get the spectacular shots, taken by astronauts inside the shuttle and station during seven missions, Linax had to redesign its cumbersome 3-D camera. The new hand-held unit is still big—about the size of a microwave oven—but that's 60 per cent smaller than its predecessor, says Len Bulger, the project's technical manager. (Astronauts also used a remote-controlled camera anchored on the shuttle's cargo bay.) Linax employed two lenses set about

the same distance apart as human eyes. Each camera advances a single spool of 65-mm film so that one frame sits behind one lens, and the next frame behind the other, creating sequential pairings of left-right images. The frames are later transferred to separate spools for projection. Despatched millions of dollars in development costs, says Bulger, making the old camera into space "just wasn't an option."

Doyle Howat/linax

COOL SITE

Patently outrageous

No idea is too strange to patent, as www.crlipolite.com/gallery shows. This list collection of bizarre patents includes a patented ice cream cone which spins the collection in the person's hands, a fusible-suction for the car, and an earthquake-sensing night light. Compiled by Louis, Ill.-based DePinto Inc., a manager of intellectual assets, the list shows there are no limits to the imagination—though perhaps there should be.

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Mary Janigan

Native intelligence

Perhaps it takes a Indian prime Minister to point out the stark realities of aboriginal life today—and issue a tough prescription. For more than 30 years, since he was a fiery New Democrat in the Saskatchewan legislature, economist John Richards has been troubled by the plight of Canada's aboriginals. True, there is now a growing aboriginal middle class. But educational achievements remain low. Unemployment remains high. Employment levels remain dismal. Throughout the decades, while governments and native leaders have held seemingly endless discussions about treaty rights and self-government, almost 40 per cent of the people that they support to represent have moved off reserve. Sometimes, despite lavish government spending, the loss of many aboriginals means bleak—and worrisome—news for the business of humanities and land councils. "Socially, there is no group of Canadians in more dire straits," says Richards, who has re-

cently published a scathing report for the C.D. Howe Institute that calls for the creation of aboriginal schools—and wage supplements to encourage work instead of welfare. "It is a pretty obvious that the status quo is unsustainable. This there are lots of interest groups that really want it to stay as is."

Richards is used to controversy—if only because he is a social democrat with already eye on the bottom line. He was born in 1944 in Devon, England; his mother had been evacuated as German V-1 rockets pounded London. His father, charmed by the Canadians in his regiment, moved his family to Saskatoon after the war. Richards took advanced degrees from the University of Saskatchewan and University of Cambridge, completing his doctorate in economics at White College, University in St. Louis. Along the way, he promoted the Vietnam War, (fired with the radical White movement, became a business administration professor at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C.—and formulated his gospel of economic tough love. Marjorie Turner B.C. Liberal leader Gordon Gibson: "John has lost some of his left-wing convictions—but he has gained a major dose of reality over that."

Richards has always rocked the boat. He supported Quebec legislation to protect French-language rights, denounced government deficits—and warned that too easy access to welfare could encourage inter-generational poverty. He founded a policy institute in Bangladesh, warning each year at his own expense to match such topics as natural gas options. He co-founded the policy journal *Democracy*. Often controversial and always interesting, he has topped across subjects ranging from the contribution to health care. "The old left thinks in terms

of redistribution—but it is not as concerned about the efficiency implications of the programs put in place," he says. "The country is poorer if the centre-left, including the federal government, is a counterproductive of good management."

For could argue that aboriginal findings will open. Ottawa invests more than \$7 billion each year to more than 800,000 aboriginals, including more than 700,000 status Indians. It is hard to see the benefits. For an upcoming C.D. Howe Institute study, economist Helmut Dorst used census data to compare the incomes of non-aboriginals, on-reserve aboriginals and off-reserve aboriginals in 1985, 1990 and 1995. He discovered that the gap in average incomes between aboriginals and non-aboriginals has widened over 10 years; aboriginals on reserve have fared the poorest. Worse, although income inequality has increased among all these groups, it has risen most among on-reserve aboriginals. "Overall, strange to give hard councils

**A social democrat
economist has defied
political correctness with
his no-nonsense ideas on
aiding aboriginals**

more autonomy has only meant that there is a small group that is getting richer," Dorst says. "Distribution is becoming more and more unequal."

So what should be done? It is easy to see how many politicians and native leaders get into this mess; aboriginals have inherent constitutional rights which remain largely undefined. This process has become a quagmire. Only a few individuals ever dare to drink

outside this legal box. Former Manitoba politician Jean Allard says the only way to help ordinary Indians is to turn a chunk of Ottawa's transfer to band councils into annual social money for all status Indians whenever they live—perhaps \$400 per person per month at a cost of about \$5 billion. "Until you empower the individual, you are wasting your time," he says.

Richards is equally radical. He says most reserves are welfare traps—because they cannot generate enough jobs for their members. (On-reserve welfare costs have averaged more than 40 per cent over the past decade.) Urban aboriginals also have unstable unemployment and high school dropout rates. Richards calls for aboriginal schools in neighbourhoods with large native populations to teach the core curriculum and aboriginal culture. The likelihood that more students would graduate, he says, would outweigh the risk of cultural ghosts. He also wants to make it harder for all employable adults to get welfare, calling for wage supplements to make wedding more attractive. "Right or wrong, Richards is breaking the facade of political correctness that is strangling serious reflection about the aboriginal condition and policy in this country," says Lund University sociologist Jean-Jacques Séguin. Richards may not have all the answers. But he has dared to ask the questions. ■

Hoofing with a limp

One of the toughest aspects of *Goodie Johnson's* role in the stage play *Sympatise* has been a pair of leather dancing boots. In an effort to break them in, Johnson wore the boots around Winnipeg—where he is currently co-starring in the two-character love story with Cynthia Dale—and around his right foot. “I’ve been going to a physiotherapist for it, but there hasn’t been a lot of time to recover,” says Johnson, who has been busy rehearsing the role of Henry, a street punk who dreams of becoming a ballroom dancer. “I’ve been kind of hoofing with a little limp.”

Far from a minor on the dance floor, the scenes of dance, television, and film (*The English Patient*) worked with a choreographer to make sure he didn’t look out of place next to Dale, a trained dancer. “We had about four or five scenes before we started rehearsal,” says the 48-year-old actor of Cambridge, Ala. “One of the most difficult things for an actor to do is dance and speak at the same time, which has led to some really awkward scenes in rehearsal.”

Johnson (left) teases Dale

When *Sympatise* closes in Winnipeg this week, Johnson, Dale and the crew will head to Toronto for a six-week run at the Winter Garden Theatre starting on Feb. 3. Maybe in Toronto he’ll find a pair of shoes his size.



Photo © Peter Lee/Photofest

Here comes the (Rainbow) Sun

Rainbow Sun Frasca is unlike most MachiMac VJs. While others have come to this prime pop culture position with little experience and have used it as a stepping stone to bigger TV and movie gigs, Frasca has already starred in acclaimed Canadian films (*The Power of Junior Brown*, *Love Come Down*) and has been nominated for a Gemini (*Our Heart Beats as One*). He comes from a family of entertainers, including his father, hippie-musician-actor Don Frasca, his mother, dancer Lili Frasca, and his sister, actor-musician Cate Frasca (*A Different World*). Frasca is also a member of the Toronto hip-hop group The OMities.

While Frasca, 22, will continue to act

and make music, he’s enjoying the opportunity to be himself on camera. “If I have something on my brain,” he says, “I actually have an outlet. Ninety-nine per cent of the population doesn’t have that.” And Frasca, who hopes to be the next host of MachiMac’s *BigCity*, would like to use his position at the station to address some issues. “These actors are nine-times platinum and are still talking about selling drugs and killing people,” he says. “I want to ask them, ‘It’s necessary to talk about this crap anymore or do you think that maybe your life has gotten bigger than that? Take a big breath and talk about the life you feel flowing through you.’” Sounds like Frasca is passing the hippie in hip-hop.

weeks at his Manhattan school. Now at 26, the student at the London Studio Centre—a renowned British dance school—is only a year away from graduation and life as a professional contemporary dancer. “Originally, I was leaning towards musical theatre,” she says. “But I ended up going the contemporary route because I felt you can only dance while you’re young—there’s always theatre later.”

Wallace, who is now preparing for



an ambitious spring tour of England with a 25-member BSO troupe, acknowledges that her life in London is “competitive, challenging, and very demanding.” And she credits those early years around the diamond with giving her the required skills. “I learned how to fight to the last. To be aggressive,” says Wallace. “All that advice, all those pay talks I’ve heard from my dad and the other Royals” swells over the years must have sunk in.

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WHEN DOES LIFE END?

Questions persist over the 'brain death' concept in organ transplants

BY HELEN BUTTARY

Children are not supposed to die before their parents. It's an unwritten rule that, as Diane Craig knows, can be broken. Two years ago her daughter, 11-year-old Sydney, was killed when a truck ran a stop sign and hit her school bus in Dunsmuir, a bedroom community west of Ottawa. When Craig arrived at the hospital, her daughter lay in bed without a bruise or scratch on her. "She looked just beautiful, as I thought she was in a coma, she's going to come out of it, such fins," she remembers. Called into the doctor's office 18 hours after the accident, Craig was told: *Syndie was "brain dead"*—the term used when brain function is deemed to have ceased totally and irreversibly. Craig had to accept that her little girl was not coming back. As the lay in bed beside *Syndie* listening to her breathing and heartbeat, she thought, "We can't bury a beating heart and breathing lungs." She decided to donate her daughter's organs.

What happened soon after that left Craig shaken, she was introduced to her daughter's anesthesiologist. "If it's brain dead," she wondered, "why do they have to put her to sleep?" It is a question that plagues many minds in the medical community. What happens when a donor who has a surgeon actively reject, the donor's blood pressure and heartbeat may increase—normally signs of pain awareness. In that case, the anesthesiologist gives a higher dose of medication. To some specialists, that contradicts the notion of death. "You cannot say somebody is dead," says Christopher Dogg, a critical care physician in Calgary, "but give them an anesthetic."

In fact, in such cases "the brain is not completely dead," says Peter Bailey, president of the Canadian Neurological Society and a neurologist in Saint John, N.B. If it were there would be no blood pressure or heartbeat. Brain death, says Bailey, is a "difficult concept." Still, he is among the vast majority of neurologists who think the

30-year-old term is a legitimate concept of death. And that's a critically important consideration, since organ donation hinges on the concept of brain death.

Although almost 1,300 transplants took place last year, more than 3,500 Canadian languish in queues for organ transplants and 150 die each year waiting for the life-saving operation. At the same time, a minority of doctors complain that the acceptance of brain death is a cop-out that allows those desperately needed organ donors to take place while avoiding ethical questions. The situation is the same in most industrialized countries, which generally equate brain death with death. Japan is an exception. There, brain death has been a body defined moral issue for more than 30 years, and surgeons have been prosecuted for undertaking transplants from patients in that condition. In North America, some critics of the status quo argue that brain-dead does not mean patients are actually dead. "I would argue patients in the state called brain death do not severely neurologically disabled, comatose and dying. I would argue they are all alive," says Alan Shewmon, a pediatric neurologist at the University of California at Los Angeles and a leading critic of the notion of brain death.

In addition, a number of doctors find the guidelines used to determine brain death problematic. Criteria for brain death include irreversible coma, an absence of brain-stem reflexes—such as pupils not responding to light—and an inability to breathe independently. In the application of these guidelines can differ from one hospital to the next.

While the abortion dispute rages "when does life begin?", the brain death question is "when does life end?" In the vast majority of deaths, a person stops breathing and the heart stops beating, oxygenated blood no longer reaches the organs and they quickly become unfit for transplant. But with brain death—frequently the result of head injury and ac-

cending for less than three per cent of all deaths—the cardiovascular system continues to breathe with the aid of a ventilator and the organs stay healthy. The ventilator, a machine that forces breathing by forcing oxygen into the lungs—and the blood stream—through a tube placed down the trachea, came into widespread use during the polio epidemic in the 1950s. "It became feasible to sustain somebody in a state where they would otherwise physiologically die," says Dr. Paul Borstein, an intensive care physician in Calgary and president of the 250-member Canadian Critical Care Society. Before ventilators, brain dead patients did not survive. "Technology," says Borstein, "has pushed us into thinking of death in a different light."

In 1968, the same year as Canada's first heart transplant, a committee at Harvard Medical School was first to outline the criteria for brain death. Its main purpose was to define irreversible coma as a new criterion for death. "It was redefining death," he said, because of controversies surrounding the development of organ transplant procedures and the use of ventilation. "The Harvard Committee didn't give any reason as to why [irreversible coma] should be equated with death," says Shewmon.

"Everyone accepts it because it's convenient, but not because it's valid." This categorization met brain death and organ donation together, defining for the first time a group of potential donors—patients considered dead but with their hearts continuing to beat. "One has to happen for the other to happen," says Kerry Bowman, a bioethicist at the University of Toronto who worked as a medical social worker in intensive care units for 10 years. He feels

Craig wondered why her daughter needed an anesthetic if she was considered dead

that families faced with seeing a loved one labelled brain dead are too content about the diagnosis than the medical community likes to be.

An article in the *Canadian Journal of Neurological Science* in 1999 introduced guidelines for the diagnosis of brain death. "While it had been commonplace to use an electroencephalogram (EEG) to verify the absence of electrical activity in the brain to determine brain death, that was no longer required. Today, physicians can declare brain death with a series of bedside tests, the most important being one to determine if the patient can breathe independently of a ventilator."

Most neurologists are satisfied with current methods. But Dogg, who considers current testing "too simplistic," wants brain X-rays showing "irrefutable evidence of cessation of brain function" to become mandatory for the diagnosis. Although the guidelines state that tests to determine irreversible coma, an absence of brain-

stem reflexes and an inability to breathe independently should be done twice, some hospitals repeat the tests only if the patient is to be an organ donor. In some cases, for instance, care has been withdrawn without the benefit of the second set of tests if the family has consented to the removal of treatment, including ventilation.

In any case, what the clinicians are determining is simply whether a patient has irreversible brain damage. "Whether you are going to count brain death as human death is the next step, but that is not what goes on in the clinic or hospital," says Margaret Lock, a medical anthropologist at McGill University in Montreal whose book, *Never Dead: Organ Transplants and the Resurrection of Death* was published last month.

Western society generally views the body and the brain as separate entities, with the brain defining what it means to be a person—"I think, therefore I am." When the brain is destroyed, machines "support



Syndie went into an irreversible coma

Young, because "the patient will never have awareness, cognitive function or human qualities that we associate with personhood."

That definition recognizes death as a process. Technology has allowed modern physicians to extend the period of suspension between life and death. The society generally recognizes death as an instantaneous event—Burr, you're dead. Shewmon thinks medical inquiries will look back on this debate and realize how unfortunate the concept of brain death was. "Brain death is driven not by a clear understanding of death," he says, "but by a need for organs." Shewmon does not accept that the definition of life depends on a functioning brain. "It's certainly a new way to see health," he says, "but not life." As evidence, he cites his published study of 179 cases of brain dead patients who survived longer than a week, including some children who lived more than a year. Brain dead women have sustained fetuses for several months until they could be delivered by C-section surgery. Dr. Michael Besser, a general practitioner in Vancouver who agrees with Shewmon's analysis, calls the medical profession the "naïveté complex" for accepting the "fictional concept" of brain death.

"People draw the line in different ways," says Lock. "But it is only in rare occasions that a decision has to be made whether somebody is a permanent irreversible case of comatose, coma, who is hooked up for months to a respirator, a tube or dead. Or, are they going to die and can be counted as dead because there is no hope of them coming back to life?" A resolution to the debate is unlikely, leaving those faced with a loved one declared brain dead struggling to come to grips with the concept. Even though Diane Craig believed her daughter was gone, she stayed with *Syndie* until she was wheeled into the operating room for organ removal. "I couldn't leave her," Craig says. "She was still breathing."

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A comic 'gold standard'

Lorne Michaels remembers Frank Shuster

For Lorne Michaels, the Toronto-born writer and producer of *Saturday Night Live*, comedian Frank Shuster arrived in a room and a father-in-law—Shuster's daughter, Rita, was his high-school sweetheart and first wife. Speaking with Michaels's Senior Writer Brian K. Johnson, Michaels remembers Frank Shuster, who died on Jan. 23 at age 83.

How did you first meet him?

When I came to pick up his daughter, Rita, for a first date. I was 16. That was in 1961, and we were married in 1967. Frank had a very sort of quiet sense of humor. He was modest, very generous and open. A lead man. He came to see the U.C. Film when I produced in the University of Toronto and was very encouraging. Most of my friends were going to law school and I was looking for him to say to me, "You have what it takes to go into professional show business." But he didn't. Years later when I was in the CIBC, I asked him more if he liked. He said that many people in show business weren't really happy with the decision later on.

Frank seemed truly content doing what he was doing. Although Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster were successful in the

United States and England, they chose to stay in Canada, for what we now think is quality-of-life issues—it's a great place to bring up children. He didn't seem to be driven by financial gain. That post-war generation defined Canadian broadcasting, and yearned for it to be wealth doing, but how they wanted to live their lives was as important as career. For me they are our greatest generation. The Canada I know may not cure anyone, but their sensibilities and values are just as so.

Was he a mentor to you?

Yes, very much so. When I went to work at the CIBC in the variety department, in 1963, Frank was a one-man stand. He wanted his show to be as different from the best of American or English sitcoms. And he was over-keen to make sure the quality of the writing, production, shooting and design remained high—things a television producer wouldn't usually be in charge of. Wayne and Shuster had an outlet in the United States, and chose not to move there. But their success on *Ed Sullivan* gave them a power at the CBC. They turned down the Canadian Dances—to not be working in Canada—and there was an endorsement that came with that.

Shuster (right) knew where big laughs were, but also took pride in subtle jokes

Frank had a huge influence on me. There are very few times when I am thinking some problem through in the studio that something he said doesn't pop up in my mind. I'm talking about the fundamental systems of television. How to shoot a clutch. How to keep the camera close to the joke. How to throw away a laugh. How to handle an answer. How to cross-cut. How to focus one person while keeping the other in profile. How to crop a wide shot to make it look like there are more people there.

The fact that his comedy was innocent, and presupposed the audience was intelligent, was not lost on me.

Who inspired him?

He was enormously generous about other people's work. He adored Jack Benny. He could tell you why S.J. Perelman wrote the way he did. He was the first person to talk to me about the films of Preston Sturges. He could talk about the Marx Brothers, about Chaplin. And he was grateful for the things that influenced him. There was no pet peeve. He didn't have to dominate a room. He was content in a field where people are modest and ambitious, always competing themselves. He seemed to be genuinely happy that his life worked out the way it did. I know a lot of miserable successful people, and he was the one of them.

Did his work influence your own sketch comedy?

For me to become a kind of gold standard, something when I did something that I thought might be mildly inappropriate I would think about what his reaction would be. Frank had elevated the business of comedy. It was very hard to be an comedy in the early 20th century and have any dignity. Wayne and Shuster had gone to university and had other choices, but chose to do this professionally. They had a very strong notion of what class was, of what the high end of it was. Which was instant, intelligent and funny first and foremost—you didn't need to compromise and go low. Frank knew where big laughs were, and he also would be enormously proud of quiet moments, ad lib jokes that not everyone would get. What's what he created, and he didn't have to get it up in order to hold an audience. ■

Rock-solid settlers

A CBC miniseries dramatizes the gruelling lives of early Newfoundlanders



BY MICHAEL GRIMMNEY

"It's such an obscure story," Benoit Morgan says of her first novel, *Rock Solid Settlers*, which traces the remarkably unglorious lives of the first settlers on the coast of Newfoundland at the turn of the 19th century. Morgan is sitting in the living room of her St. John's home, her large front window dominated by the maple tree she planted with the first money she won at a women's \$50 prize in the provincial Arts and Letters Competition in 1958. "All my adult life," she admits, "I had been looking for the book, waiting for someone to write it." As it turned out, no one did. Eventually, Morgan took on the task herself.

For a decade, she developed the story piecemeal in her head as she raised a family and worked in public relations for the provincial secretary's association. At 31 she got her job to begin when became an 800-page draft, a multi-layered, multi-generational historical novel tracing the brutal hardships and small triumphs of the fictional contemporary of Cape Rock.

As Morgan discovered, writing the book

was only half the battle. She found a sympathetic reader in Jack McClelland who, among other changes, suggested half-joking that she set the story in Maine. His years in Canadian publishing convinced him a story about Newfoundland would have trouble finding a home outside the island. Even after Morgan edited the manuscript draft down to two separate novels, McClelland couldn't convince any potential publisher to read them.

Rock Solid Settlers was eventually published by St. John's-based Breton House Books in 1991. The initial response, Morgan says, was "decimating." It went un-revised for six months and seemed to disappear. "I conformed myself by saying, 'At least it's out there.' It's been done, at least in the world."

Clearly, many people broader Morgan had been waiting for this story. In the 10 years since its unassuming debut, *Rock Solid Settlers* has been reprinted 10 times and sold approximately 40,000 copies, almost solely by word of mouth. International publication deals have brought the work to Ireland and Germany. And three years after its first appeal, Morgan secured a phone call from veteran St. John's film pro-



McClelland (above) plays the grumpy central figure alongside actors including McNeary and Pollett (left) and Walsh (top)

ducer Barbara Denna, who opened the rights. Starting on Jan. 27, almost a quarter century after Morgan began peering the story together in her head, CBC Television will broadcast the four-part, eight-hour miniseries based on *Rock Solid Settlers* and its sequel, *Winning the Tide*.

Now 66, Morgan is currently working on what "may turn out" to be another novel. Meanwhile, *Rock Solid Settlers* continues to grow in popularity. She points at the tree on the front lawn, the largest branches reaching well in over the eaves. "My father told me it was not too close to the house when I planted it 40 years ago," she says. "You wouldn't believe it or the time, it was such a tiny thing. And now look at it."

Like the books that inspired it, TV's *Rock Solid Settlers* is an ensemble piece with a number of overlapping story lines. The long cast includes established actors such as Brendan Collin McNeary, as troubled fisherman Colin MacHarg, Canadian Deborah Pollett as Lavinia Andrews, and Newfoundlanders Mervyn Walsh and Andy Jensen playing a wealthy St. John's merchant couple. But the core of the miniseries is

Television

Irish newcomer Aodh McMahon as the fiery Mary Baudle. Orphaned during the Irish diaspora, thrown out of service in St. John's after resisting the sexual advances of her employer, abandoned by the cheating father of her child, Mary takes a job as cook on a ship she's been told is returning to England. Discovering the firm is only a coasted boat, Mary swells ashore to the tiny fishing village of Cape Random to escape a crooked intent on buying his way with her.

Many of the people Mary finds on the Cape are running from troubled pasts as well. The Andrews family has been run out of its home in England after the local merchant unjustly accused son Ned (Newfoundlander Donal Payne in his television debut) of stealing fish. Cape Random's merchant representative Hurdings, who grudgingly takes in the newcomers, has secrets of his own.

Dependent on one another simply to survive, members of the small community throw themselves into the relentless, often brutal work of the fishery. In good times, the streams allow them to put up a rough

schoolroom, a small church, in brief, simply wanting off station through water in the goal. Through it all, Mary sets her mind to building a life for herself and her daughters. Willing to work as hard as any man, she learns to count and figure well enough to avoid being cheated, while setting her calculating sights on the most promising of the village's bachelors in her struggle to find a home, a goal undercuts by her fundamental interest of everyone, that attracts each episode.

Amateur energy occurs: Des Wildt and John N. Smith, the writing and directing team behind the award-winning *The Day of Secret Vowings*. Their small-screen adaptation is faithful in spirit to Morgan's writing and, as far as television allows, to the realities of the life people suffered through in the war. But the complexity of the characters' antebellum lives, which is the most compelling aspect of the novel, is often sacrificed here to the expediency of telling the story. The first episode in particular suffers in this respect, covering too much ground too quickly. Minor omissions, such as


the thief Tim Toppo or the last-minute merchant Mr. Acornbong, exist simply to move the plot forward and are so predictable in this role that they threaten to reduce everyone around them to caricature.

In later episodes, it is largely the persistence of affliction, and the persistence of the Cape's inside-out in the face of such an encroaching loss, that make the marriage from simple comradeship, Mary's marriage to the irresponsible Ned, and the long, largely unacknowledged coexistence between Ned's sister Lorna and Hitchcock, an Irish standee fish. Ultimately, however, it is the relationship of each person to the place itself that lies at the heart of *Restless Passage*. These are not "trade for the Cape" fish victims either physically or mentally to the grueling conditions, or least in hopes of an easier life in St. John's. Those who remain cultivate an incongruous sense of belonging and pride of place that somehow sustains them through the worst fish throws their way.

The person who seems most unlikely to make a home of the Cape through much of *Ransden Strong* is Lavonia. Having recently given up a good position in a wealthy house in England to keep her family together, the new queen manages to stop planning for the life left behind. Mary dismisses her anxiety as simple loneliness or lack of will, but there is something more elemental that keeps Lavonia from moonlighting herself in Cape Ransden. For her, England is the real world. The Cape is the realm of a dark unknown landfilled with an unsettling sea, a place that makes even the thought of a life seem ridiculous.

In Ilsema Margula's version of the story, Lavinia comforts herself by filling the pages of a journal with the names of local fauna: flowers, leaves, birds and shells, so if she were "creating a world, pinning it down." More than anything, Lavinia "longs to see a map of the Cape, of the Newfound Land, a map showing just where she is in the world."

It was probably something akin to this longing that led Morgan to begin imagining the untold story of Newland's unrequited love nearly 25 years ago. Appropriately enough, the novels she created, and the manuscripts they inspired, have become an essential part of that man's themselves. **B**



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Alberta unbound

A native deconstructs the country's richest, most cantankerous province

BY BRIAN BERGMAN in Calgary

For people actually dare to come out and say "I'm from Alberta." The very admission is a social gaffe. Albertans are regarded as creatures from the sunspot, *Neanderthals*, figures of fun, fies and doorknobs, *hoser*. Bob's-thompers, gun-toting reprobates, and crop eaters who really don't appreciate their talented person within this great nation. *Archie van Hark from Morden: An Incongruous History of Alberta*

Archie van Hark doesn't look or talk like a stereotypical Albertan. Well-coiffed and articulate, the 47-year-old appears very much the seasoned and cultured English professor and award-winning novelist that he is. But when she begins to pound the computer keyboard—*whoo, Arch!*—her Alberta beta sides are shown on every page, for all to see.

Van Hark, you see, is a bit of an anomaly. A former farm girl now living in Calgary, she feels as comfortable behind the wheel of a tractor as in front of the classroom. She is also a Canadian nationalist and political left-winger who is nevertheless passionate about her fiercely right-

wing home province. That passion has only deepened since Penguin Books Canada approached van Hark three years ago to author a history of Alberta, one in a series of provincial histories by novelists (others already published include George Bowering on British Columbia, Lesley Choyce on Nova Scotia and Laverne LaPlante on Quebec). Arguably, van Hark is the perfect signifier of all, allowing her to deconstruct everything from Stampede Wrestling to Strohwell Day. It also gives her the chance to try to explain the country's richest and most cantankerous province not just to Albertans, but to other Canadians as well. She succeeds on all counts.

Van Hark's feisty, 400-page book has two related themes. The first is that Albertans, and always has been, a kind of *mavericks*—a term originally applied to range calves without a brand or identifiable owner. *Albion*, the wine, fit the bill because of their "collective resistance to being caught, owned, herded, corralled or identified." The second theme is that Albertan prickliness can be traced to the way "the Centre"—her dance term for Central Canadian power-brokers—trad-

itionally treated the province as a political and cultural backwater to be exploited for their own economic benefit.

Mavericks relates how, long before Alberta achieved provincialhood in 1905, the vast territory it was part of got pamed around like some colonial orphan from the British Crown to the Hudson's Bay Company and, finally, to the political bosses of Upper and Lower Canada—all with little regard to the aboriginals who inhabited the region or the wheat settlers who would soon land them. She documents similar affronts over the years, ranging from hostile railway-freight rates that forced Albertans to pay more for shipping farm products eastward, to the National Energy Program, which many saw as a blatant grab on Alberta's primary industry.

Van Hark has great fun describing Alberta's unique political culture, which has spawned a succession of populist movements and messianic leaders. So it was that the United Farmers of Alberta, a class-conscious agrarian party, ran the province from 1921 to 1935 before giving way to William (Bible Bats) Aberhart's Social Credit Party, which then took over



"We are a convenient scapegoat for the rest of the country," says van Hark. "But in some ways, we have brought it on ourselves."

for the next 36 years. She also offers a neat weather metaphor for Alberta's century-old habit of giving governing parties massive minorities, and then abruptly snuffing them. "Each Alberta election suggests the north of a tornado," she writes, "picking up every straw in front of it."

In a darker chapter, van Hark deals frankly with Alberta's reputation for intolerance and, at times, outright racism. She recalls the appalling treatment of early Chinese and Ukrainian immigrants at the dawn of the 20th century and, more recently, the anti-Semitic ravings of former Eckville teacher James Keggin. She observes, though, that Albertans hardly live a monopoly on bigotry, reminding readers that the neo-Nazi propagandist Ernst Zundel lived in Toronto for many years. In

an interview with *Maclean's*, van Hark said that what may foster the image of "aard-neek" Alberta is "our utter willingness to say and do things others would think twice about saying or doing." Added van Hark: "We're a convenient scapegoat for the rest of the country that in some ways, we have brought it on ourselves."

While *Mavericks* covers a lot of territory, there are some curious omissions. Ted Byfield, the Toronto-born founding publisher of the right-wing *Alberta Reporter* newsmagazine, is nowhere in evidence, even though he would seem a prime example of a phenomenon van Hark does write about—eastern outsiders who become the main enemies of all westerners. The Reform Party of Canada is mentioned in a few paragraphs, and there is no men-

tion at all of Preston Manning's original rallying cry, "The West wants in," which surely sums up Alberta's perennial state of alienation. It also seems passing strange that in a book dedicated to *mavericks*, the only Alberta politician van Hark evinces much respect for is the duller of the lot, Joe Clark.

These quibbles aside, van Hark has written a lively, highly readable account of what makes Alberta tick. But her the exercise changed any of her own thoroughly liberal view? Not likely. "The research and writing made me understand why we're such a difficult, miserable, reactive, right-wing and aggressive people," she says with a smile. "But it didn't make me like that any more." Spoken like a true maverick. **B**

THE MANY-SHADED, AND SHADY, PAST

Albertans take pride in their colorful history. Some examples from van Hark's book:

■ Among truly Alberta-settlers were the so-called *metalliferous* white Englishmen and to the colonies by families who had been banned from their behaviour. These black-shed frequently wind home his money, inventing wild scenarios. One man claimed he had a gopher march his father, aware of what gophers were, into a pocket of cash.

■ Discriminatory freight rates and

the monopoly enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway inhibited several generations of Albertans. An oft-told story relates how an Alberta farmer watched his crops fall victim to drought, then hail. After that, his horse broke down. He lost out and his wife went away. Standing alone in the midst of devastation, he retires his hat and shakes it at the sky, yelling, "God damn the C.P.R.!"

■ Bob Edwards, the founding editor of one of Alberta's first newspapers,

the Calgary Eye Opener, was a self-styled drinker. The paper was supposed to appear weekly, but the schedule depended on how much Edwards drank. When he died in 1923, Edwards' wife buried him along with the last issue of the Eye Opener and

a pocket flask filled with good Scotch.

■ In the early 1930s, Alberta Premier J.E. Brownlie became embroiled in a sex scandal with a secretary Helen MacMillan. MacMillan testified that Brownlie

could hardly see without his white eye dropper. The premier explained he no longer had ocular ailments with his wife, Florence, because she was in charge of giving should she ever become pregnant again.

■ When plummeting oil prices and

Horrible Energy Program lamed Alberta's oil and gas industry in the early 1980s, bumper stickers popped up all over Calgary, reading, "Prison food, send the oilfield home and I promise I won't piss it away this time!"





Films **BRIAN D. JOHNSON**

Dancing out of this world

Ramiro was a three-ring Renaissance man, a champion of Latin culture

This column is usually devoted to reviewing movies. The flow of reviews, unlike coal or money for health care, never seems to dry up. Just last week I screened half a dozen new releases. Normally at this point I'd be trying to figure out which are worth writing about. In *The Count of Monte Cristo* a possible adventure, or just deeply mediocre? *Are Sean Penn and Michelle Pfeiffer squandering their talents in *Seven**—which suggests a man with the mind of a seven-year-old is smelted enough to be a single father but not to make coffee at Starbucks? There's always so much to say about movies, good or bad, but at the moment my heart's not in it.

Instead I want to tell you about Ramiro Páez, a friend who died of cancer earlier this month at the age of 80. Born in Bogotá, Ramiro was a three-ring Renaissance man, an actor who became a filmmaker, a singer who became a broadcaster, and a programmer for the Toronto International Film Festival who played a crucial role in the explosion of Spanish and Latin American cinema. If you've seen a movie from Latin America in recent years, chances are Ramiro launched it at the Toronto Festival. He also took great delight in struggling some 30 Cuban films into the United States at a time when an embargo prevented Cubans from doing a decently.

Meanwhile, Ramiro made his own films, short shorts over the past decade. They range from *Quiero/Quiero*, an award-winning adaptation of Guillermo Verdú's witty one-man play about Latin-Canadian alienation, to *Tipic de Cineer*, a medical comedy of errors with an unintentional sense of satire. *Tipic de Cineer* is an inspiring fable of personal cinema. Ramiro completed it last year while in the final stages of a five-and-a-half-year battle with colon cancer. A truly



Páez in his own *Two Feet, One Angel*

fictionalized treasure of his own story, this 25-minute odyssey tracks a patient's progress through a *probal* issue of misdiagnosis, surgery, chemotherapy, alternative cures and mind-expanding consciousness. "How was I to know my doctor told their hands to fix up their own eyes they could not see up mine?" asks Páez, the Ramiro character played by Verdú, as his end-diagnosis dawns on him. "My tumour did everything but open a Web site to make itself known."

Like Ramiro himself, *Tipic de Cineer* actors select paths, but ring with a laugh of comic appreciation for life's absurd twists—some depicted quite literally in the carnival-like video footage of Ramiro's own choreography. And like all his films, *Tipic* moves to the rhythms of a hot Latin soundtrack. When it was shown last month at the Havana Film Festival, the

audience of 1,500 was leery about sitting through a cancer film inserted before a keenly anticipated feature, but when rumba music kicked in for a surreal scene of hospital patients shuffling up the crowd a corridor with their IV bags, the crowd was won over.

My own memories of Páez go back to the time I spent playing congas as a member of his 14-piece Ramiro's Latin Orchestra in the late '80s. Years before the *Seven* Film Festival Club spoke the Latin music world, Ramiro was throwing Toronto parties with the tropical rhythms of *rare, rare and cumbia*. He had a voice that was pure warmth, the sound of optimism. And elegance was an second-nature to him that he instilled in all we who were dinner-jacket-on-stage—even though he was the only one who looked truly at home in one. Ramiro embodied grace. As a dancer party he could strike up a game and try to alter belief so it fit the more natural thing in the world.

Even with his fine-tuned sense of irony and impeccable laugh, he was a romantic. And he had most touching will persist in his third film, *Two Feet, One Angel*, a 12-minute slice of tragic realism. He plays a crank who's killed in the street by a stray bullet while heading out to buy antibiotics for a sick child—and is transferred into a dapper, dancing angel. Made shortly before he learned of his cancer diagnosis, the film is easily prescient. Ramiro's wife, Leslie Lesser (producer of Toronto's Sculptor Theatre Company) and the rest of their two children (Milo, 10, and Reid, 6) play by-standers who watch him die. In a subtle dance sequence, Ramiro turns into a Colombian Gene Kelly, defying gravity with a horizontal spin around a lamp post as he prescribes down the sidewalk—an actor who had the vision to see himself dancing out of this world. □

Entertainment Notes

Wounded continent

Ecolaters now realize just how little some local films have just adapted to the abrupt loss of North America's mega-fairs 13,000 years ago. *The Glass of Evolution* (Hagler/Collins), by Connie Barlow, examines the surviving fossils of ancient prehistoric *Avocados*, among others, co-evolved with large herbivores over millions of years. Animals change more quickly than plants, however, and seeds have had to endure lengthy periods when no suitable creature was available. From an avocado perspective, Barlow writes, "It's trifling 13,000 years is 100 years" on the pace of change in ways. While the human race for avocado will ensure its survival, the fate of many similar plants is still uncertain as the effects of the animal extinctions continue to ripple.



Best-Sellers

Feature	Nonfiction
1. <i>CRASH COURSE: AVOID HIGH</i> (10)	1
2. <i>THE CORRECTIONS</i> (Scott/Reese) (2)	2
3. <i>ARMED AND DANGEROUS</i> (1)	3
4. <i>THE FOUR CORNERS</i> (8)	4
5. <i>RECEIVED: THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	5
6. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	6
7. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	7
8. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	8
9. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	9
10. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	10
11. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	11
12. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	12
13. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	13
14. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	14
15. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	15
16. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	16
17. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	17
18. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	18
19. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	19
20. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	20

Nonfiction	Feature
1. <i>ON CONSCIOUSNESS</i> (1)	1
2. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	2
3. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	3
4. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	4
5. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	5
6. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	6
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20. <i>THE NEW YORK TIMES</i> (1)	20

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A Maple Leaf Ragging

Travel alert: I've just spent six months backpacking through southeast Asian countries, just the Consulate General of Iran in Istanbul, and in Maine (near-prison-ruined part of Nepal, without a single Maple Leaf flag) appended to my person. And I've survived 10 sniper bullets through my money belt, no asthma in my voice belts, not even a scratch mark on my travel's cheque.

The world, despite post-Sept. 11 paranoia, is still a great place to visit. Travelers are greeted with goodwill, curiosity and generosity. The most significant barrier for Canadians abroad, I've realized, are other Canadians. Particularly those who run their citizenship as an unregulated propaganda.

The road is safe with them. Kept awake by a bad case of jet-lag on a 24-hour flight over one night, I finally confirmed the cause of my discomfort: a Canadian man waving from San Francisco with three Maple Leaf flags attached to his lapels. He'd been hiking a Mexican-American from Colorado with an apron, necessary to farm parents, full reborn and socialist medicine. When I asked about the stripes of red knots on her legs, he replied: "Well, it's because I like my country." And I was people in, like, knew I'm from Canada! But when the American, bearded with earplugs and Sorels, finally drifted off, the knot over and whiskered. "Really, though, it's because I don't want people to think I'm an American! And like, show me!"

Then was talking like a Willy Galt, I thought. (Didn't say it, though, 'cause I'm a Canadian.) That is the dubious logic of flag-bearers: they imagine that, in a hipster, the perspective will fix those whose luggage features cross-bred leaves. "Ahh, Canada!" the visitor will shout. "The stripes of multiculturalism! Cuban guitar! Gao conch! I have a cousin who lives in Toronto! Moses, Madison, walk free!" In fact, if they say anything, it's likely to be "Oh, Canada! Yes, NAFTA. Scrum, Kumbaya! You was the country that whined mindlessly when George W. Bush forgot to mention to name in a speech. Even if you aren't a Yankee pointing at Canadians, you are still American. Get on the floor with the rest, please."

And they're right. As Canadian foreign policy increasingly ages that of the United States, the flag is coming to count for a kind of anti-Star and Bars, a more drastic for midnight snailers whisking through the day-five greyed. Even then, the number of Americans I met shivering behind our flag's dubious immortality made me doubt its value as an anti-censor device. An Australian on the Asian backpackers' circuit



summed it up: "Thirty, after September 11th, there were no more Americans on the road, yuck! But the number of Canadians increased tenfold." It came to a head in Nepal. I'd struck up a friendship with John and Maude, the San Francisco dot-com couple, the a transplant from Lillo, France. We were doing the Jeanmon Trek, puffing past the politics and destiny train that ply the Nepalese range. On a lodge balcony, John slammed the door when he heard a Québécois explain he wore a Canadian flag pin (with a fleur-de-lis alongside) so he wouldn't be taken for American.

In our room, John was wondering. "I find it offensive that Canadians think that way. It's just such a simplistic analysis. Besides, don't you think it's stupid to wear my flag on your God damn back?" I agreed, but made matters worse by suggesting he was practically Canadian anyway. After all, he was reading Gandhi's autobiography, had grown up in border-hugging Minnesota, played in an all-black group, and voted for Ralph Nader. But his tiny citizenship left him cold.

Later, I suggested the opposite question: since Americans are so proud of their flag at home, why not wear them as proudly when travelling abroad? Why not let the Muslim stranger with whom you're sharing the 35-hour sleeper bed know how much you love your country?

"Well, that could get you killed at your berth," snarled John. Exactly. All flags, whether waved at Egyptian soccer matches or Mexican border crossings, have violence sewn in. They bear witness to whoever bloody conflict that art our people apart from yours. At such, they have the power to provoke violent reactions.

I left John and Maude in Nepal. A few days later, the Maude ended their conflict by bombing an eleven-story, a Kathmandu Coca-Cola plant. I wondered if John had broken down and switched religions. I got my answer in an e-mail from a cyber-cab in India. All was well, he wrote, adding in a post-script: "I put a my Tibetan flag on my backpack over the Eagle Creek logo. Most people here don't recognize it, and those who do, know I am not Tibetan."

Good plan: the flag of that martyred Buddhist land will win you friends everywhere. But, even then, John... you might want to take it off when you cross the Chinese border.

*Tamas Glescoe, author of *Saved (Bliss): An Unconventional Journey through Quebec*, is working on his second book, about the history of travel, for Macfarlane, Wilbur and Ross.*



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